STEEL PREPARES FOR STRIKE

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Commencement Address, 1956

By JOSEPH NORTH

I HAVE GLANCED through the speeches delivered at the commencement exercises, this June of 1956, and found that they contain less of pomp and platitude than those I remember which had more cliches than a dictionary has nouns.

The times, I believe, clamor for the forthright. Soul-searching is universal and for good reason, so the cliche is left in the corner like a drum with a gaping hole. Dr. Griswold of Yale seemed to be aware of the need to depart from the platitude when he said, "Year after year, these congregations hear the same exhortations, the same appeals to youth to sally forth, knight-errant, and slay the same old dragons in the same old sinful world."

All that needs to be said was not said, I feel. Please permit a man who respects as well as loves the Class of '56, to add a few sentiments, observations, of his own, something of this kind:

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YOU WERE born in a world where one life was given to you to live. One life, only, and in a world that has beauty and majesty, and yet, as our own Thoreau said, most men lead lives of quiet desperation. That was true of his day; it is, in the main, true today.

I believe I understand Bruce Catton who spoke at Union College to say he has "neither inspiration or fright to offer you." But I do not believe he is right. Nor do I hold with him that your basic difficulties arise, "not because you were born in this deplorable century, but simply because you have been born into the middle of the human race."

The 20th Century has much in it to deplore, true: but there is much more in it that inspires. Nor is it misfortune to be born human. Unlike the old ditty I would rather be that than a fish. I cannot agree with Dr. Catton's unspoken judgement that the problem confronting man, this century, is essentially the same as that which loomed before our ancestors in all previous centuries.

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OURS IS THE century of decision, and the time is now. Man can become god-like on earth, if man survives. He has forged the key to unlock matter. Soon he can make the dead, inflexible rock bend and melt into fuel, give fire, spout energy inexhaustibly, as the California scientists attest. He can already move mountains and make flowers grow on the desert.

And he can destroy all of life on earth.

What he will do depends in large part on you, Class of '56. The life of quiet desperation can lead us to the roaring cataclysm. Man's greatest enemy today is apathy, indifference to the elements of fright or inspiration that lie everywhere around us.

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CONSIDER: man, in unlock-

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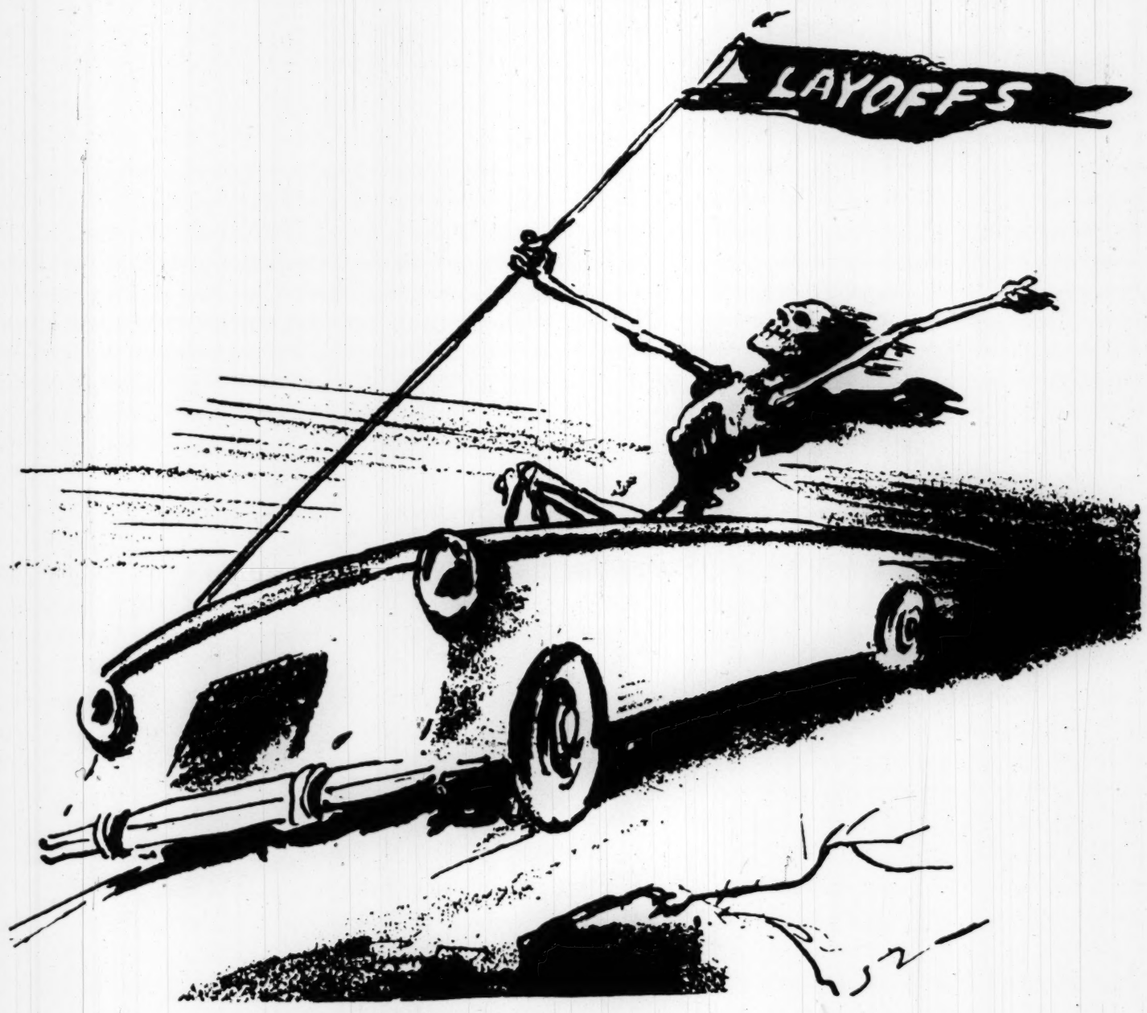
AMERICA'S ROAD TO SOCIALISM

In pursuance of an arrangement between this paper and the Communist Party, four pages are devoted to a discussion of the past and perspectives of the American Left. See Pages 7-10.

ROLLING READJUSTMENT



NEWS ITEM: Treasury Secretary George Humphrey said the economy is "proceding in a satisfactory way." He described the lay-offs in the automobile industry as "a rolling readjustment."

Walkout Slated June 30 Unless Terms Are Met

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICA'S STEEL industry employing 650,000 workers will be shut down by a strike at midnight, June 30, unless the steel corporations come through with acceptable terms in the week still left. The 175-man Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America, after rejecting the offer of the corporations and authorizing a strike, scattered homeward to prepare for the walkout.

From all indications at this writing, the steel companies count on a strike. Sheel users have built up tremendous stockpiles in recent months spurred by reports a strike is likely and that steel prices, as always, will go up steeply after a settlement. Also, because of the tremendous stockpiles, the industry figures on a big drop in steel operations in the months ahead. The companies also believe they need a strike to "justify" in the public eye, the big price boost they are planning to slap on steel after a settlement.

But the really big objective of the steel corporations, for which they have long been preparing, is a five-year, no-strike, no-wage reopener contract like the one already imposed on the electrical industry.

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THE UNITED Steelworkers of America noting an 11 percent rise in productivity and the huge profits, flatly rejected the terms offered and especially the five-year idea. David J. McDonald, president of the USA, said the proposal of the steel companies is a "reflection of Boulwareism." R. L. Boulware, vice-president of General Electric, in charge of labor relations, set the five-year example when he put over the idea in negotiations with the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) last year.

In that agreement the electrical workers are limited to an annual three percent raise for five years, with the contract frozen and no right to strike for any reason. Westinghouse Electric, GE's major rival, was so determined to get the same advantage tha its employes were forced to strike for five months and still the company remained unmoved from its demand for a five-year pac. The original move for a five-year pact was proposed by the auto companies last spring, but they were held down to a three-year pact.

The close interlocking between the steel interests and the

(Continued on Page 13)

Michigan Asks US Aid to Jobless

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Michigan communities representing more than 55 percent of the state's population have called on the state legislature to join with the United Automobile Workers in a program of unemployment relief. Their action came during recent days as the number of jobless in the state soared above the 200,000 mark and automobile manufacturers scheduled a 58 percent cutback for the third quarter of this year.

Gov. Mennen Williams estimated Michigan jobless will reach 280,000 by August.

UAW officials said that the total of automobile workers unemployed in seven states is now 200,000. In the farm equipment industry, a new wave of layoffs involving about 2,500 was scheduled at the International Harvester plants in Illinois and Iowa during June. It is estimated that 17,000 have already been laid off by five major firms. Minneapolis-Moline has closed down some plants and curtailed others. J. I. Case will shut down its Rock Island foundry and close its entire Burlington plant in the fall.

A "task force" of mayors of a number of Michigan cities as well as Toledo, Milwaukee and South Bend, and including Gov. Williams and top UAW leaders will shortly visit Washington to place their demands for relief before the White House and Congressional leaders.

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MEANWHILE a special session of the Michigan legislature is debating proposals by Gov. Williams to increase unemployment compensation to an average of $56 a week compared to its present $33.50, and to cover 39 weeks instead of the present 26.

The "task force" originated in a conference of 42 mayors with UAW representatives. It will demand improvement in federal unemployment compensation procedures, a moratorium on home mortgages for laid-off workers, raising individual income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 for each dependent, and immediate launching of public works programs, such as highway, school and hospital construction.

Colonial Workers Cherish Their Newspapers

SADLY and anxiously we're forced to report that our reluctant "plea of financial desperation" of last week brought only a modest response. We wrote then that the efforts of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press to raise $100,000 to help finance publication of The Worker and Daily Worker had thus far yielded only $55,000, and this made the going very rough for us.

Only about $3,000 came in as a result, and we need $5,000 a week for the next eight weeks. So a crisis situation has become even more critical. We're looking to our readers and supporters everywhere to help us out of the immediate hole.

Send your contributions to: Emergency Committee for a Free Press 573 Sixth Ave., New York City. Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

There was a remarkably apt colum in last Tuesday's Daily Worker by our Puerto Rican contributor, Jesus Colon. He wrote movingly about what a pamphlet, a book, a newspaper means to the workers and impoverished peasants of Latin America.

"A workingclass paper or book is read and passed along until the cheap material in which these articles are usually printed starts tearing itself into all kinds of crazy angles and the printed word just disappears from what is left of the paper," Colon wrote.

"The way in which the workingclass and the people in general read and support their papers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is something we have to admire. They have very little, and a great deal of that very little is given to their paper."

"Take, for example, El Siglo—The Century—the great Chilean workingclass daily paper. The Chilean workers and peasants, as well as a great part of the Chilean middle class, feel that

(Continued on Page 13)

Harriman Drive Falters; Adlai-Estes Ticket Hinted

GOV. AVERILL HARRIMAN of New York stepped up his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination last week but all developments favored Adlai Stevenson.

• Item. Harriman's earlier claim to be the most zealous battler for civil rights was compromised by revelations that his backers have been trying to convince Dixiecrats that the New York governor is really "moderate" on the issue;

• Item. Sen. Estes Kefauver rejected proposals that he join Harriman in a "stop Stevenson" bloc and thereby heightened speculation that he may seek or accept second place on a Stevenson ticket.

The revelations concerning Harriman's dickering with the Dixiecrats came suddenly with a statement from Oklahoma's Gov. Gary, newly-named chairman of the Harriman campaign committee, that he had received assurances from the New Yorker that his position on civil rights was one of "moderation."

When this news broke, Harriman hastily disavowed the word, contending it was a matter of "semantics." But he expressed pleasure that Gary had accepted chairmanship of his campaign committee and angrily attacked those who thought "this one question" of civil rights should dominate the campaign.

The furor over this incident hadn't died when it was learned that Carmen DeSapio, Harriman's chief backer, and New York Democrats identified with the governor's campaign, were pitching a party for Chairman Richards (D-SC) at Washington's Mayflower hotel. Invited besides Richards were a number of Dixiecrat Congressmen whom Harriman supporters were seeking to line up behind their candidate by assuring them he isn't as zealous on the issue as they believe.

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KEFAUVER made his approaches to Stevenson in a "Meet the Press" TV broadcast last Sunday. He said he had lost his head and made mistakes in the sharpness of his attacks on Stevenson. He would not join a "stop Stevenson" movement and if Adlai is nominated he will support him loyally.

The Tennessean's attitude aroused speculation that an agreement might be in the works for a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. If such an agreement was reached, Stevenson, with his present 500 votes and Kefauver's certain 175 votes, could be expected to achieve the nomination by the second ballot.

However both Stevenson and Kefauver headquarters denied a deal and Kefauver said he was not ready as yet to take himself out of the race for first place on the ticket.

Civil Rights Plank Is the Big Issue As Demo Platform Makers Meet Aug. 6

By ROB F. HALL

THE crucial question which the platform committee of the Democratic National convention must answer is what the plank on civil rights shall say. But if the plans of Paul Butler, the party's national chairman, do not go awry, that question will be answered and the plank written long before the platform committee meets in Chicago on Aug. 6, a week prior to the convention proper.

Butler's idea is that the plank should go no further than the general principles enunciated in the 1952 platform, and any changes would be in the direction of making it even more general.

The 1952 plank pledged the party "to continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination" and listed its goals as equal opportunity for employment, security of persons, and voting equality "free from arbitrary restraint." It endorsed legislation "to secure these rights to every one."

By avoiding specific proposals for legislation to protect the right of Negroes to vote in the South and to prosecute racists who practice violence against Negro voters, and other legislation urgently needed, such as FEPC, Butler hopes to placate the conservative Southern wing and hold the Dixiecrats in line.

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THE FREE-WHEELING and sometimes bitter controversy over the civil rights issue which has been raging for weeks now makes it extremely doubtful that Butler will get his wish. Any agreements reached prior to the opening of the platform committee hearings may very well prove untenable after testimony by representatives of Negro organizations, labor, ADA and even some state Democratic organizations.

Among the latter, a notable case is Michigan where the Democratic state convention instructed its delegates to Chicago to fight for a stiff civil rights plank including the very items which Butler wishes to exclude, viz;

1. Support and implementation of the Supreme Court decision on segregation and other violations of civil rights.
2. A Fair Employment Practice Commission.
3. An anti-poll tax law and a law against lynching.
4. A Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.
5. A permanent Federal Commission to appraise civil rights and recommend action.
6. Refusal to seat candidates whose elections were obtained by unconstitutional and illegal denial of the right to vote.
7. Appropriation of federal funds for education and housing with the provision that segregation be ended in these fields.

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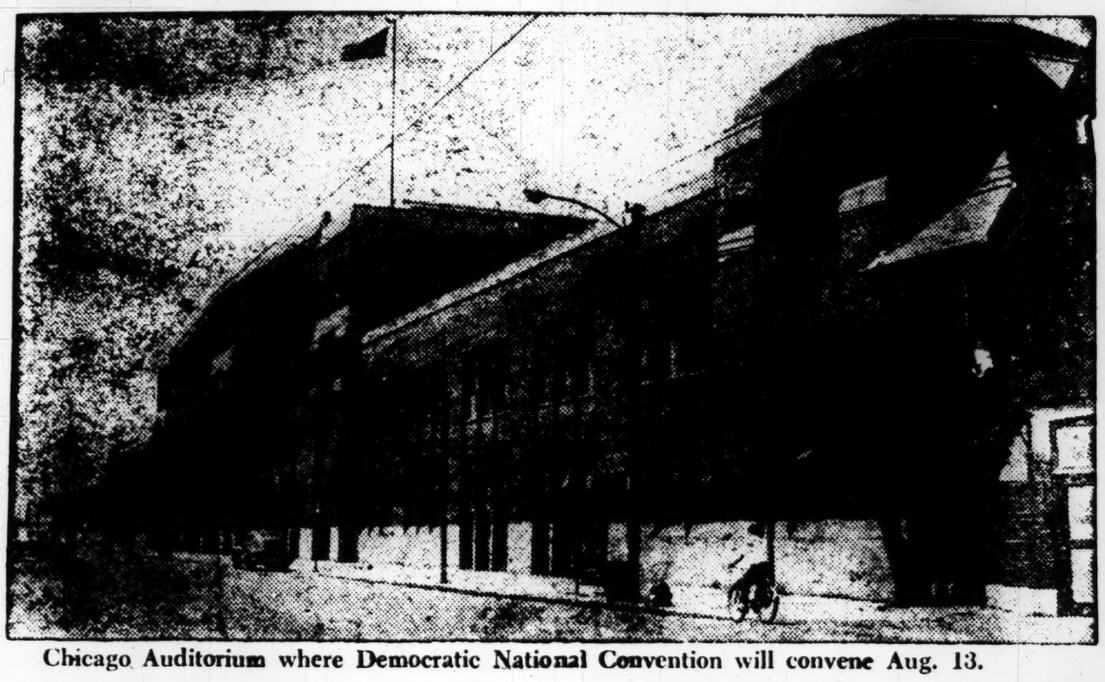
THE MICHIGAN Democrats also named Rep. Charles Diggs, the state's Negro Congressman already identified with the most militant struggle for Negro rights, as their representative on the national platform committee.



Chicago Auditorium where Democratic National Convention will convene Aug. 13.

Illinois has designated Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill) vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, for a place on the platform committee. Although Dawson has expressed himself in favor of a statement of "general principle" as against specific demands, it's a safe bet he cannot ignore pressure from labor and Negro organizations.

Carmen DeSapio, New York state Democratic leader has asked Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) to represent the empire state on the platform committee. If this powerful spokesman for civil rights accepts the invitation, he will be an effective voice against Butler's stand-patism.

At its meeting early this month, the AFL-CIO executive council approved a number of planks, including one on civil rights, which its representatives will submit to the platform committee in Chicago.

Although their contents will not be made public until early in August, labor's insistence on a strong civil rights plank is well known. At the Michigan state CIO convention, President Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers was cheered when he declared that if the Democratic Party continues to sacrifice principle and program for a phony party unity, it will lose the 1956 elections.

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EMIL MAZEY, UAW secretary-treasurer speaking before the same convention, denounced efforts of top Democrats to appease the Dixiecrats, declaring that labor delegates to the Democratic national convention should lead a fight "to drive the Dixiecrats out of the convention," not only because of their violation of Negro rights but also for their hostility to labor.

Paul Butler appeared at the convention a day after Mazey's blast and in his speech to the delegates argued that labor should make peace with the Dixiecrats. His plea being received in cold silence by the 900 delegates, he later elaborated his position to newsmen. Labor, he complained, is making civil rights the only issue.

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ALL AFL-CIO UNIONS in the mid-west have been invited to send representatives to a five-state political action conference in Chicago July 16. The call is signed by James McDevitt and Jack Kroll, co-directors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Although the agenda seems mainly devoted to organizing support behind labor-picked candidates in the congressional campaigns, it is expected to discuss labor's position at the platform committee hearings.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Louisiana Kills Scab Law
• Fight Loyalty Firing

THE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" law in Louisiana is on the way out. The state senate and house of representatives have both approved repeal bills. Gov Earl Long is expected to okay the measure. The Louisiana AFL and CIO (now merged in one body) put up a big campaign to achieve this victory.

This is the first southern state to take this step. Back in 1947, Maine, New Hampshire and Delaware repealed previously adopted scab laws.

The Louisiana victory was preceded by labor victories in last year's primaries over sponsors of the state's "right-to-work legislation.

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THE COMMUNICATIONS Workers Union convention, by a five-to-one majority, upheld an executive board decision to take to arbitration the case of a local union president on so-called security grounds. The member was fired for allegedly falsifying his ties with the Socialist Workers Party, which is on the so-called subversive list of the attorney general. A big floor fight preceded the vote. CWA president Joseph A. Bierne argued for the board ruling. The convention action was seen as a victory for civil liberties.

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THE AFL-CIO has given its ethical practices committee full authority to look into any evidence of corruption and racketeering in any union affiliated with the labor federation. The committee is also to draft a set of principles and guides for adoption by AFL-CIO to implement provisions in the federation's constitution on the issue.

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WEST COAST TEAMSTERS

have won a clause in a new local contract which provides for mobile pensions. Some 1,500 workers at Libby, McNeill & Libby Co. went back to work after a two-week strike with a clause in their pockets saying the company will pay 10 cents an hour for each worker into a pension fund to be administered by the Union. Pension credits will accumulate for the individual worker if he shifts from job to job under the jurisdiction of the Western Conference of the Teamsters. This has been set as a major goal for the 300,000 Teamster members in the West.

Your Money and Your Life

Texaco Gets Trinidad Oil

By Labor Research Association

WHILE the Canadian government was ramming through Parliament the controversial sellout of the Trans-Canada Pipeline (see our column of May 27), a similar storm was breaking in England.

The British-owned Trinidad Oil Co. announced the proposed sale of its stock to the Texas Co. The sale was strongly opposed by right-wing Conservatives, the Labor Party, and the Communist Party, although for different reasons. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express proclaimed: "It is British oil and it must stay British. If (the govt.) consents to the sale of this imperial asset on any condition at all, it is curtains for the Tory Party."

But after a week of banner headlines and parliamentary declamations, the British Cabinet approved the deal—most likely by pre-arrangement with the buyers and sellers. Let's see what it means to the various interests involved:

1. To the owners of Trinidad Oil: These Britishers, in the lower ranks of the international oil cartel, stand to make a $90 million killing from Texaco's offer of double the market price for their shares. And they escape from a box, even more restrictive than that of forcing smaller oil companies in this country to sell out.

Trinidad's oil output has increased not much more than 50 percent since before World War II, in contrast to the tripling and quadrupling of production by the Big Seven of the International Oil Cartel, especially the five large U. S. companies. Trinidad Oil lacks the immense financial resources needed to develop rapidly its oil reserves on the island of Trinidad and in Canada. And it does not have ready access to oil field equipment and pipe, largely a U. S. monopoly.

Already Trinidad Oil refines more South American (dollar) crude than Trinidad crude, and its sales in England are through the Regent Oil Co., jointly owned with Caltex—a Texaco Standard Oil combination.

2. To Britain: First a severe loss in tax revenue. When Trinidad Oil is changed to an American subsidiary, it becomes subject to the "giveway" tax rates on oil companies inserted into our tax laws by Congress. Second, an immediate easing, but a long-run further strain, on the shaky British dollar balances. But this can be lost in less than a decade by payment of dollars for additional Texaco oil coming into Britain. Despite "arrangements" of the U. S. oil companies with the British government to take part payment in British currency (pound sterling)

(Continued on Page 13)

WORLD OF LABOR

Campaign Warming Up, But Union Still Cool

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE RECENT executive council meeting of the AFL-CIO did not throw much official light on what labor plans to do on the presidential ticket. On the record, the question is left to the Aug. 27 meeting of the council, after the two party conventions, when the decision is to be made whether or not to endorse, and, therefore, call a national conference for that purpose some time in September.

I don't think anyone is so naive as to think the labor movement will do nothing in the meantime, to influence the course of the election campaign, its issues and even the candidacies.

One very important step taken by the council officially is to announce that the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) will distribute on a state-by-state basis, the voting record of every member of Congress to every one of the 15,000,000 trade union members.

The record will be on 21 issues. It will be the biggest undertaking of its kind in political history. It is giving practical effect to the idea that ISSUES should dominate on the candidates.

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THE SECOND objective upon which the AFL-CIO is concentrating, is registration. The significance of qualifying the union vote can hardly be overestimated. And there is the special job, together with Negro organizations, to obtain a new high in the registration of Negro voters in the southern states.

There also seems to be a movement under way to develop some labor unity on a candidate. Until a few weeks ago it was the fashion for some labor leaders to say that all Democratic candidates in the ring are "good men" and labor isn't too concerned who of them gets the nomination. But it appears now that some effort is under way to get attention on a central candidate.

David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers, and Alex Rose of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, began the process of "knocking off" certain candidates and by elimination, to leave the field entirely to Adlai Stevenson. These two are probably not alone among labor leaders.

Dubinsky advised Averell Harriman to pull out of the race. Harriman, far from doing so, threw his hat in the ring as an "active" candidate. This should go a long way toward eliminating Harriman for labor support. It was the group around Dubinsky that in the earlier days appeared as the most likely backers of Harriman. An attack by Rose upon Kefauver — and he unquestionably is working closely with Dubinsky — is another indication of the forms of pressure being used. The two are the principal leaders of the Liberal Party.

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SEVERAL developments in recent weeks have encouraged the feeling in the labor movement that Eisenhower can be beaten. First is the turn in the economic situation, especially in auto, farm equipment, textile, rubber and the general indication that things may get worse by the fall. This is punoturing the Eisenhower "prosperity" bubble. Second, is the growing feeling that the real Republican candidate (as Jacob Potofsky of the clothing workers stressed) is Nixon. Third, as the primary trend indicated in California, the Negro voters are not shifting in very great numbers to the Republicans and they are distinguishing between Dixiecrats and northern Democrats.

Finally is the lead piled up by Stevenson to put him out far in front as the likely choice. The talk of a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket makes the idea even more attractive.

Thus by the end of August, when the labor movement is to decide whether or not to endorse, there will be little question of whom the unions will endorse if given the formal means to do so. But the really unknown factor at this moment is the extent to which the labor movement will build up and influence the platform upon which the candidate it endorses will run. Will it be a "moderate" "middle-of-the-road" type of platform or a hard-hitting up-to-date New Deal type of campaign?

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THE SCENT of a possible victory next November, after the pessimistic outlook that prevailed until recently, may spur the leaders of labor to more active political efforts than they have made so far. But to judge by what I have seen at the conventions of the textile, clothing and ladies garment conventions, labor has to go much more strongly to pick up a real polical action momentum. The emphasis has been on loud oratory on how important it is to engage in political action, but very little on HOW to effect such political action.

There was clearly more emphasis on issues and HOW in the auto union's giant education conference some weeks earlier. The much higher level of political action in Michigan and other auto centers, gives evidence of the result. Without questioning the desire of the leaders of the textile, garment and clothing unions to really beat the Republican Administration, I don't think they are approaching the task with a full appreciation of the obstacles they face.

There is the fact that leaders of some very powerful unions, like the Teamsters and Carpenters, who were passive in 1952, seem today quite active and articulate in favor of the Republicans—especially by their opposition to political action by the AFL-CIO. Then there is James Petrillo, head of the Musicians, always a Democrat, who indicates he may back Eisenhower because, he says, the President is always willing to listen to him.

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THESE leaders, who don't really influence many votes, can disrupt much of labor's campaign. They are encouraged by a very active publicity drive under way currently, to the effect that labor really has no right to commit its organizations to the Democratic candidate on the claim that a majority of union voters are for Eisenhower. With Senator Goldwater of Arizona their chief spokesman, they are boasting of a Gallup Poll made public May 30 claiming a canvass of union voters shows 54 percent for Eisenhower; 42 percent for Stevenson; four percent undecided. In 1952, claims the poll, Eisenhower drew 39 percent of the union voters.

Like some of the labor leaders who commented on that poll, I, too, have yet to meet a person who was canvassed by a Gallup pollster. But it is equally shortsighted to ignore some really tangible signs of significant support for Eisenhower in union ranks. The really important point is this; given the candidate labor may prefer, if he and an improved congress are to be elected, a far more vigorous campaign and a far more effective mass-based campaign machinery will be needed. Nationally, that type of labor political campaign is not yet in evidence.

ALARM GROWS AT DOWNWARD TREND

AFL-CIO Asks Gov't Action To Prevent Business Slump

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON

ACTION on the home front, including federal intervention, is urgently required if the present sag in activity is not to become more aggravated, the AFL-CIO says in a detailed analysis of the business picture. A "decline in over-all levels" can be expected in the summer months and early fall "if it has not already begun," the AFL-CIO's Economic Policy Committee says in the "economic outlook" analysis which it made public last week.

An "immediate and concerted effort is required to bolster consumer income and spending" in order to "prevent a serious economic decline," the labor statement declared.

This effort should include "collective bargaining advances, reduced interest rates and a revision of the federal tax structure to provide relief for low-and middle-income families," the AFL-CIO group said.

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THE AFL-CIO economic outlook survey rejected the views of "some observers" that there will be a pick-up in over-all levels of activity in the last three months of the year, after a mild decline in the summer and early fall.

The belief in a fourth-quarter upturn is "largely based on the hope that the 1947 model autos will capture sufficient public attention to boost sales and output in the auto and related parts of the economy," the AFL-CIO group said.

They considered it "unlikely," however, that there is "sufficient strength in the consumer sector to produce a sharp enough economic lift towards the end of the year for total output to surpass the levels reached in the spring."

Without the counter-action which it proposes, the AFL-CIO group said, "it is possible that the mild decline in over-all economic activities may continue into 1957."

It suggested that a "cut about $3 billion in the industrial income tax at this time would still leave a federal budget surplus, especially if first steps are taken to eliminate tax loopholes that grant special tax privileges to wealthy families and corporations."

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OTHER "major developments" cited in the economic outlook statement are:

• "Overall production, sales and employment have leveled off since last fall, except for small seasonal changes."

• "Downward moving parts of the national economy have been the farm sector and consumer activities." On the other hand "business investment in new plant and equipment" has been rising. The result of these contrary trends was a "fairly level over-all trend" from October through March.

• Since March, however, "economic factors that make for contraction seem to be gaining an upper hand over those that support expansion. The expected spring upturn in economic activities has been weaker than normal, especially in auto sales. Total business inventories have continued to rise, while total sales have tapered off."

Wage and salary employment in manufacturing has been "sagging," the group declares. "Employment in the auto, textile, clothing and farm equipment industries has declined, while the number of employed persons in the steel, machinery, instruments, railroad car and chemical industries has risen."

With the decline in the output of consumer goods, hours of work in manufacturing industries have been "slipping," while overtime work has been cut in many industries and several of them are reporting reduced work-weeks, the AFL-CIO study shows.

"Further substantial cuts in auto output and employment are expected in the coming months," the economic outlook analysis declares. "Production and employment cutbacks are also taking place in the farm equipment and home appliance industries. The result has been "sharply rising unemployment" in auto and farm equipment centers, it says.

The status of inventories, sales and new orders indicates that "production is outpacing sales in many lines—especially in consumer goods and related activities."

"Sales have been sagging, inventories have been rising, and new orders placed on the books of manufacturers have fallen," it says. The "lack of balance between total sales and total inventories started last fall and winter, when sales of consumer durables began to level off, while inventories continued to rise," the study declares.

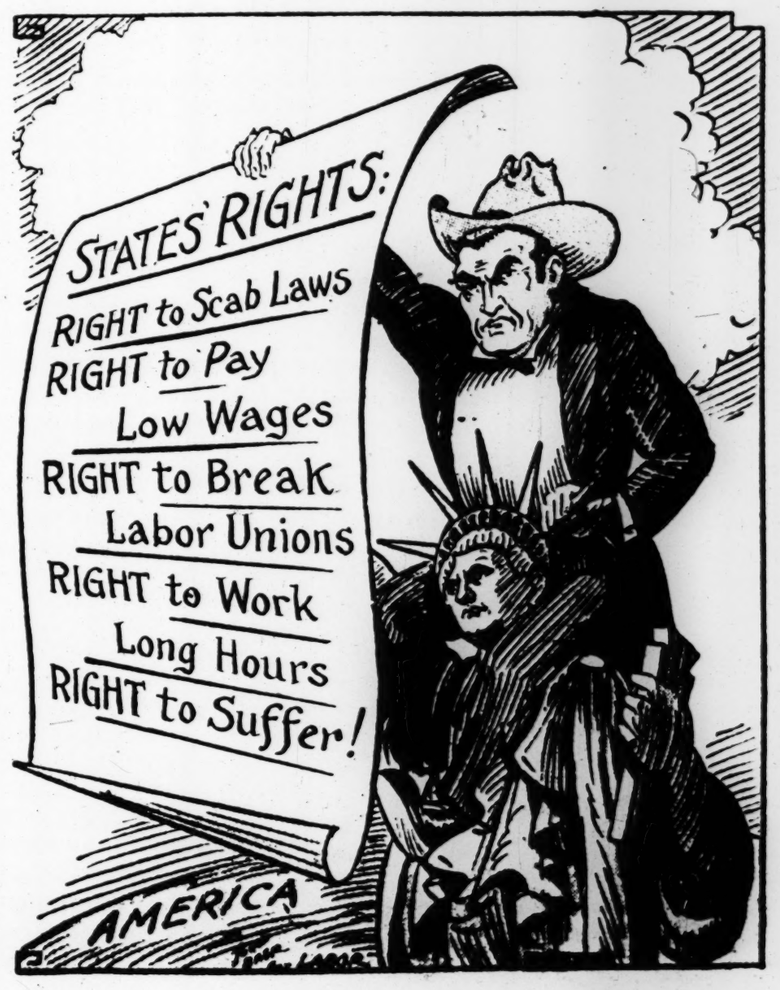
A large percentage of the smaller volume of consumer durable goods sales "is continuing to be financed by credit," the economic outlook says.

Despite the decline in consumer hard goods sales, "the extension of new installment credit continues at high levels," and total outstanding short-term consumer credit remains close to its all-time high of last December. The percentage of personal income saved remains at a "level considerably lower than in the 1951-1954 period," the AFL-CIO economic outlook finds.

HEADING FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE!

From "Labor"

STATES' WRONGS!



—From "Labor"

Togliatti's Historic Interview

DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM are inseparable, Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party declared last weekend, and he called upon the Soviet Communist leaders to explain "why Soviet society could and did stray so far from the democratic path." In an interview published by Unita, paper of the Italian Communist Party last weekend, the spokesman for the largest Communist Party in the capitalist world, stressed however there should be no lessening in reciprocal confidence and solidarity between various parts of the world Communist movement.

The interview of 11,000 words dealt with the questions raised by the recently published speech of Nikita Khrushchev, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, on Stalin, which was delivered at the 20th Congress of the Party in Moscow last February.

Togliatti said that since the present Soviet leaders knew Stalin better than anyone outside Russia "we ought therefore to believe them when they describe him as they do."

The Worker presents the most complete account of the historic Togliatti article yet published in this country.

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"WE CAN only think to ourselves that, seeing how things stood, and apart from the impossibility of making a change in time, they (the Soviet leaders) could at least have been more prudent in that public and solemn exaltation of the qualities of this man to which they had accustomed us.

"It is true that today they criticise themselves, and it is their great merit but in this criticism there is no doubt that some of their prestige has fallen.

"But apart from all this, as long as they limit themselves in substance to denouncing the personal defects of Stalin, the problem remains within the framework of the 'cult of personality.'

"At one time, all that was good was due to the superhuman, positive qualities of one man; now, all that is bad is attributed to the equally exceptional and even staggering defects of the same man.

"Both in one case and in the other we are outside the criterion of judgment which is proper to Marxism.

"The real problems escape notice, such as the method by which and the reason why Soviet society could and did stray so far from the democratic path and from the legality which it had traced out for itself, arriving as far as degeneration.

"An examination must be made by following the various phases of the development of this society, and first to make it must be our Soviet comrades.

"They know more than we, who might err because of parital or erroneous knowledge of the facts."

★

AFTER DISCUSSING the "suffocation" of Soviet democracy under Stalin, Signor Togliatti said what had happened had led to the need and desire for even greater independence of judgment, and the Soviet model could no longer be obligatory for other Communist countries.

The interview was given to a periodical edited by the Italian novelist Alberto Moravia, though it was also published by Unita, a few days before the appearance of Moravia's periodical.

Togliatti says:

"We must recognize openly and without hesitation that, while the 20th Congress has made an enormous contribution to the exposure and solution of many serious and new problems of the Democratic and Socialist movement, we cannot consider satisfactory the position adopted by the Congress, which is now being amply developed by the Soviet Press, in regard to the errors of Stalin and the causes and conditions which made them possible."

★

HE SAID Stalin's growth into a tyrant was probably gradual and it was difficult at any time in the past 20 years for the other Soviet leaders to get rid of him.

He added: "I exclude the explanation that it was impossible to make a change because of a machine of terror which controlled the situation through military and police means.

"It seems to me far more accurate to acknowledge that, despite the errors that he committed, Stalin had the support of a very great part of the country, and, particularly, of his ruling cadres and of the masses."

He added: "Of the facts that are disclosed today we had and could have had no notion."

Calling for an examination of how Soviet society "strayed from the democratic path," Signor Togliatti said that one of the questions to be answered was how such tremendous successes had been achieved by the Soviet system while such great errors were present in its mechanism.

"It is the Soviet leaders who must give us the answer, understanding that this is today one of the problems which assails sincere militants of the international workingclass movement."

★

WHAT WAS most important now was an accurate reply to the question of how the errors crept into the development of a Socialist society and whether "errors of a general order against which the whole world of Socialism should be put on guard did not arise.

He said the major fact to emerge from the 20th Congress was that the Stalin regime suffocated democracy in Russia, and that the efforts of all Communist Parties must be directed to ensuring proper democracy within their own frameworks.

He did not believe all that had happened should lead to a lessening in the reciprocal confidence and solidarity between the various parts of the world Communist movement.

"But there is no doubt that it leads not only to the need but to the desire for ever greater independence of judgment, and that cannot but do good to our movement.

"The international political structure of the world Communist movement is changed today.

"What the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has done remains as the first great model for the building of a Socialist society, to which the way was opened by a profound, decisive, revolutionary fracture.

★

"TODAY THE front of Socialist construction in the countries where the Communists form the ruling party is so vast, comprising a third of humanity, that for them the Soviet model cannot, and must not, any longer be obligatory.

"In the rest of the world there are countries where it is hoped to achieve Socialism without the Communists necessarily being the ruling party.

"In other countries again the march toward Socialism is an objective which draws various movements together, movements which have not yet reached any mutual agreement or even understanding.

"One cannot talk of a single guide, but rather of a method of progress achieved by following different paths," Togliatti concluded.

French Party, London DW, Want Reasons Why . .

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of France and the London Daily Worker last week joined Italy's Palmiro Togliatti in insisting on an explanation from Soviet Communist leaders of why they permitted democracy to be smothered in the Soviet Union under Stalin.

Monday's Daily Worker of London also front-paged an article with extensive excerpts from Howard Fast's N.Y. Daily Worker column in which the noted novelist wrote:

"The Soviet Union is a Socialist land, and for that reason I have been proud to defend it publicly.

"But I must say that if Russia has in me a friend, it has also a severe and implacable critic.

"Never again will I remain silent when I can recognize injustice."

A statement by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party declared:

"The explanations given up to now on the faults of Stalin, their origin, the conditions in which they were produced, are not satisfactory. A careful Marxist analysis is indispensable to determine the combination of circumstances in which Stalin came to exercise personal power."

The French statement also criticized the manner in which Khrushchev's report on Stalin had become known, through the capitalist press rather than from the Soviet leaders themselves.

An editorial in the Daily Worker here stated on Wednesday:

"Everywhere Communists are stressing an old but often forgotten aspect of Marxism—that there are many paths to socialism and that the cause of socialism requires completely independent working class parties."

The DW editorial noted that for some time this newspaper has "called upon Communist leaders in socialist countries to explain the real origins of injustices that arose and threatened the existence of socialism there."

"We have differed in this regard," the DW said, "with some readers and prominent contributors to our paper. We are strengthened in our conviction that only such an independent position helps the cause of labor and socialism by the way the big business press is fearful of the new Communist attitudes.

"A relationship of equality and of free and critical attitudes among workingclass parties and among socialist countries is bound to strengthen the bonds of internationalism. This was what the Soviet Communists stressed when they healed the breach with Tito. This is part of the historic significance of the 20th Congress."

Meanwhile the correction of various violations of legality and of democracy continues in all the socialist countries but at different tempo. In Poland there has been a great blossoming of freedom in almost every phase of life. But in Czechoslovakia the pace is very cautious. The contrast is so obvious that a London Daily Worker report on the recent National Conference of the Czechoslovak CP was headlined: "Czech Communists Lack Bold Criticism."

The Czech CP secretary Novotny told that Conference that in the Slansky trial of 1952 the Americans Herman and Noel Field had been falsely accused as conspirators. But he insisted that Slansky was still guilty even though Slansky was charged with conspiring with the Fields. Slansky was executed.

Has Chief Justice Warren Joined Court's Liberal Bloc?

By MAX GORDON

IT IS THE contention of the New York Daily News that the current howl of Senators McCarthy and Eastland for curbs on the Supreme Court "reflects the prevailing mood of the people."

The howl is taking the form of various bills to put limits on the court because of its recent decisions to restore a measure of the democracy lost during the era of McCarthyism, to spread democracy to the Negro people, and to give back some of labor's lost rights.

Accompanying the Daily News editorial of June 18 on the "Supreme Court Score Card" is a smiling picture of Chief Justice Earl Warren. The editorial carefully refrains from discussing Warren's attitude in the decisions it condemns.

Warren, it will be recalled, was the man to whom the Republicans turned in fright and desperation last fall when President Eisenhower's heart attack made it seem he was out of the picture. The various polls of public opinion confirmed Warren's popularity. Some even showed he would be more popular as a candidate than Ike.

Warren categorically refuses to run. But the point here is that Warren was revealed as being very much in tune with "the prevailing mood of the eople."

And on the major decisions of the Supreme Court which have enraged the News, McCarthy and Eastland, Warren has regularly lined up with the court liberals.

We submit there is a connection between Warren's liberal position on the court and his pull among voters.

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A LOOK AT THE line-up in recent major decisions has led commentators to note that the erstwhile consistenlty liberal duo of Justices Hugo Black and William Douglas has now become a trio. One leading news columnist has figured out that in seven major dissents from majority decisions, Justices Warren, Black and Douglas stood together. On five others, they were joined by either Clark or Frankfurter.

But the Daily News and the reactionary congressional bloc are not so much concerned with dissents as with democratic and pro-labor majority decisions. And in these, the Warren-Black-Douglas trio almost invariably formed the nucleus for the majority.

The decision an desegregation of schools, delivered by Warren, was, of course, unanimous. But other court decisions on civil rights, civil liberty and the right of labor were not. Most were either five-to-four or six-to-three.

A few of the most important which have aroused the ire of McCarthyite reaction are the Nelson decision outlawing state sedition laws; invalidation of the McCarran Act decision outlawing the Communist Party; a ruling that the Taft-Hartley "cooling off" provision did not apply to strikes against unfair labor practices, the Slochower decision barring limitations on the Fifth Amendment; the ruling against "security" purges in no-sensitive government jobs.

JUSTICE WARREN

In all of these, Warren sided with Black and Douglas to form the nucleus of the majority.

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LEADING dissents in which the three joined include the Kohler decision in which the majority upheld state bars to mass picketing; Cutter Laboratory decision, in which the majority said it was okay to fire an alleged Communist; a majority ruling that DuPont has not monopolized the cellophane industry illegally, etc.

Chief complaint of reaction against court decisions favorable to democracy is that they undermine "state's rights."

The way is thus set for a coalition of anti-labor Republicans and Dixiecrat Democrats to try to clip the court's wings in behalf of reaction. The "prevailing mood of the people" against any such effort will need to be put to work to block it. Not that the court is a consistent and reliable champion of liberty. It has, however, been somewhat responsive to the current anti-McCarthy atmosphere and needs to be kept going in that direction.

FRENCH Foreign Minister Christian Pineau met with Dulles in Washington and urged the lifting of restrictions on East-West trade. Pineau's proposal that economic aid programs should be channeled through the United Nations got no support from Dulles.

THE SOVIET UNION revealed that nationality rights have been restored to the Caucasian people deported during World War II. The cultural life of the Karachai and Balkar peoples has been renewed.

★

A NEWLY FORMED White Citizens' Council in Washington, D. C. has undertaken a drive to halt racial integration in the capital. The organizer, John Kasper, a native of Camden, N. J., said membership is limited to "white Christians."

The Worker

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Acquit Mrs. Bachrach In Smith Act Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

The trial of seven New York Communists, charged with "conspiracy" under the Smith Act, entered a new phase last week following a court-directed acquittal of Mrs. Marion Bachrach, one of the defendants. The defense began presenting its case, calling George Blake Charney, one of the remaining six defendants, to the stand as its first witness.

MRS. BACHRACH

U.S. District Judge Alexander Bicks announced the acquittal of Mrs. Bachrach Monday following a week of argument of motions to acquit all defendants. The court rejected motions on behalf of the six, despite a statement by Chief Asistant U.S. Attorney Thomas B. Gilchrist, Jr., that the government was relying solely on circumstantial evidence.

Judge Bicks ruled, however, that the prosecution had presented "insufficient evidence" to warrant presenting the Bachrach case to the jury.

"Mrs. Bachrach's acquittal is a matter of rejoicing for all decent people," her six co-defendants declared in a joint statement issued after the judge announced his ruling. "Dragging her into this case after she was severed from her last trial because of a cancer operation was a vindictative act by Attorney General Brownell.

"The evidence against Mrs. Bachrach was obviously flimsy. The same is essentially true in respect to the rest of the defendants. The jerry-built case against us rests on the shaky base of a thought-control law, tainted testimony of professional informers and out-of-context quotations from dated Marxist writings."

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THE STATEMENT was signed by defendants Charney, Alexander Trachtenberg, James E. Jackson, Jr., Sidney Stein, William Norman and Fred M. Fine. In presenting the defense case to the jury, they said:

"We intend to press our position vigorously through Communist and non-Communist witnesses. We are completely confident of our innocence and the growing support of many Americans of varied political views.

"Our fight is not for ourselves alone. In a very real sense, it is a fight to uphold freedom of speech, press and assembly for all Americans."

Called to the witness stand by defense attorney Newman Levy, Charney assailed testimony of prosecution witnesses who described the principles of Marxism-Leninism as a dogma of force and violence. In Marxist philosophy, he said, what is valid for one period is not always valid for a latter one.

"There is no such principle as violent revolution in Marxism," Charney told the jury.

Q. Does the word revolution mean force and violence?

A. No, it does not necessarily connote force and violence.

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CHARNEY flatly denied prosecution testimony that American Communists visualized achieving socialism in the U.S.A. in the same manner it was established in Russia. Different conditions in America required different methods, he said.

He cited the 1949 writings of William Z. Foster, Communist Party chairman, advocating peaceful transition to socialism in the U.S.A.

(Continued on Page 15)

White House Thinks Ike's Health Is a State Secret

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—It appears fairly obvious now that if the American people learn the facts on President Eisenhower's health it will not be due to any efforts on the part of the White House staff. Seldom has a more ghoulish spectacle been unfolded than that which began with the news of the President's latest illness and his operation on June 9.

The Madison Ave. therapy which has been administered has been gruesome enough to break the spirit and health of a stronger man. It began with the blackboard briefing of correspondents on the geography of ileitis, the intenstinal inflammation which struck down the President. The standard technique of a movie premiere were employed and the blackboard description of the President's intestines was spread to both coasts.

From that the next natural step was to enlist reputable physicians in the endeavor to prove to the people that the President was not in serious condition. This parody of medical science reached the ludicrous limit of trying to prove that the President, after the operation, was in much better shape than he had been for years past.

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UNDOUBTEDLY the physicians have been convinced by the top brass of the White House that the nation's security or welfare or some other such consideration demands that they place the most favorable aspect possible on the President's illness.

The President had hardly got out of the operating room when one of these gentleman relieved himself of the thought that there was no reason why the President should not run in the election this fall.

The medical reports, which have been given the widest possible publicity through a field headquarters of the White House in Walter Reed Hospital, have been buttressed by a staged attempt to prove that the President is now able to perform his most important duties.

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ON MONDAY, Vice President Richard Nixon visited the President, as did John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State.

Nixon's role this time is different from what it was back in September when the President suffered his heart attack in Denver. That incident caught the Administration managers unawares, and wild rumors began to fly about Nixon taking over the President's duties, or part of them, and what Constitutional provisions there were for such a shift in responsibiilty.

This time the White House staff knows better. They wrapped up the situation. No talk about shifting responsibility, no talk of the vice president or other persons taking on the President's tasks. Instead, the word went out that the job to be done was to prove that the President was not seriously ill, that there was no question of his not running, or of taking care of his most important duties now.

The whole program has, however, run afoul of the medical books which are neither so devious nor so optimistic as the Republican politicians.

They have been quoted at length throughout the country. The result has been that James Hagerty, White House press relations aide, and chief operative in the medical communique enterprise, has stormed into the breach.

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HAGERTY moved in where the physicians who operated on the President and are caring for him fear to tread. Very much on the defensive. Hagerty attacked those physicians who have been quoted in the press as not agreeing with the official medical handouts. They have "no personal knowledge of the case" Hagerty said last week. He insulted them as not being "thoughtful," and for not realizing, as Hagerty did, that "there are biological variations in all disease processes."

"Each case," Hagerty pronounced, "is a law unto itself and cannot be answered in terms of generalties."

The "generalties" to which he referred are merely the latest and best medical literature on the subject of the illness with which the President is affected.

Some of the most recent of this literature is in agreement on the fact that the causes of ileitis are unknown, the effectiveness of surgical treatment is uncertain, and complete recovery from an attack cannot be assured.

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FOR EXAMPLE in The Journal of the American Medical Association for Nov. 27, 1954, Dr. Burill B. Crohn and Henry D. Janowitz, wrote:

"The cause of ileitis remains unknown. . . .

"It has become evident from all carefully studied series of patients treated surgically that the rate of recurrence of ileitis is increasing. . . .

"The high rate of recurrence of ileitis following the short-circuiting or the resection type of operation is leading to re-evaluation as a criteria for operation. . . .

"The reoperating of all the cases of terminal ileitis as they recur led to more recurrence and more operations. I prefer nowadays to handle my patients as a medical problem rather than a surgical one."

Frederick F. Boyce, professor of clinical surgery, Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine, New Orleans, La., states in a text book published January, 1955:

Personal and collected therapeutic experiences (in regional enteritis) are sufficiently discouraging to produce the conviction that ". . . there are few diseases which should leave the physician with a greater sense of humility. . . .

"Unfortunately any method of treatment used in regional enteritis is empiric and will remain so until the etiologic factor is discovered and the pathogenesis of the disease clarified.

"The beginning of therapy therefore is to make the patient understand the tentative nature of his treatment and to emphasize to him that he is suffering from a condition which will require observation, if not active treatment, the rest of his life. . . .

"This is a disease in which psychologic factors are important, even if they are not responsible for it. . . .

"I . . . regard sidetracking procedures simply as preliminary to subsequent resection. . . .

"The most discouraging feature of regional enteritis is the realization that no matter how expert the therapy and how gratifying the immediate results, there is no assurance whatever that the patient has been cured. . . .

"There seems no justification for the statement that one sometimes hears that recurrent disease is less serious than the primary disease. If anything, the contrary is true. Moreover, recurrent disease frequently presents major therapeutic problems. Recurrence of recurrent disease is not infrequent."

"DOCTOR" HAGERTY REPORTS

Presidential secretary James Hagerty shown emphatically telling newsmen that Ike's health, after the abdominal operation, is better than ever.

NAACP Meets in Frisco With Eye Cocked at Dem, GOP Conventions

THE 47TH ANNUAL Convention of the National Asociation for the Advancement of Colored People will open June 26 in San Francisco. The predictions are the gathering will articulate demands for civil rights that will reverberate in the Republican and Democratic Party conventions to be held a little more than a month later.

At last year's convention the NAACP delegates fought a running fight against the pressures of the Eisenhower Administration aimed at defeating a civil rights amendment to the modified UMT draft bill. The NAACP backed Rep. Adam C. Powell's clause which would have excluded all segregated national guard units from the armed forces reserve program.

Since last year the NAACP has had to fight the political do-nothing leadership which has operated behind pleas for "moderation." To the "moderates," including President Eisenhower, Adlai Stevenson and that Democratic Congressional leadership, the NAACP was the opposite "extreme" of the White Citizens Councils.

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THE GROWTH of the "moderate" or stand-patter trend in both political parties on the civil rights issue has caused the NAACP leadership, especially executive secretary Roy Wilkins and Clarence Mitchell, who heads the Washington Bureau, to warn Negro voters against pledging their votes prematurely. This issue is sure to furnish the political framework with which many others will be discussed.

There will be a special panel on political action which will include ways and means of affecting the two old parties' platform pledges. There will also be panels on housing, employment, education, recreation and transportation.

Already NAACP branches across the country have outlined campaigns to increase the number of registered voters. And this phase of NAACP political action, especially in areas where the Negro vote is decisive and in the South, should gain momentum from the convention.

In the Housing panel, considered by many to be the key to breaking the segregated pattern of education in the North, the delegates will discuss:

- How to break the color line in private housing.
- Stop the displacement of minority families and their dispersal by the development of Title I slum clearance projects.

★

SEGREGATED transportation will get more interest in this convention than in any held up to now. For there are the spreading bus boycotts, in Montgomery and Tallahassie, supported by the NAACP, and the courts and Interstate Commerce Commission's rulings against segregated train and bus interstate travel. Mass actions against segregated local buses in a number of southern cities have made the bus a symbol of the jimcrow system around the world.

In tackling segregated educational facilities, the NAACP has the weapon of the Supreme Court decisions and the support of the united church movement, Negro and white, plus a growing number of southern whites. And on every issue, except the non-discrimination amendments to the school aid bill and similar actions in Congress, the labor movement has gone down the line with the NAACP.

If the civil rights mobilization in Washington a few months ago can be taken as an indication of the tone of the convention, then the San Francisco meeting should prove to be historic in co-ordinating the activity of many civil rights currents now rising on the national scene.

Passengers Still Crowd Aboard the 'Free Train'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

THE ILLINOIS Central's diesel powered "City of New Orleans" is nothing like the Underground Railroad of pre-Civil War days. And yet, the northward-migrating Negro passengers we talked to aboard the streamliner made the comparison that theirs too was a flight from terror and bondage.

Up through Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, this line is bringing thousands of Negro families to new lives in Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee and Gary.

The migration has added an estimated 250,000 Negroes to Chicago's 1950 Negro population of close to 500,000. A Chicago porter, Ray Bowers, who has worked on "The City of New Orleans" for 12 years told us:

"It seems like the flow of Negro families to the North has doubled since they killed that little boy, Emmett Till."

★

THE REASONS that passengers gave for migrating were varied. But through them all ran the thread of resentment and anger against conditions which become more and more oppressive.

"I've taken all the abuse a man can stand," said a longshoreman from Gulfport, Miss. He said he had some assurance of a job in Chicago and a place to live with relatives in the all-Negro suburb of Robbins, Illinois, until he was ready to send for his family.

"I may go back sometime," he said, "but right now they couldn't pay me enough to stay."

An aged Negro woman, her neck laced with a surgical scar, got on at Macomb, Mississippi with her three small grandchildren.

"I'm taking them to my son and daughter-in-law who are now living in Chicago, going to college and working part-time," he explained. The parents of the children are both school teachers but were unable to go on to better teaching jobs for lack of advanced training. There is no college in Mississippi, the grandmother said, where a Negro can earn a Master's degree.

"Once I deliver the children, I'm going back home," she declared, "I'm too old and too set in my ways to be moving around."

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WELL NORTH of the Mason-Dixon line, the train still carried the pattern of segregation which many of these families had hoped they were leaving far behind. The cars of "The City of New Orleans" were "informally" segregated. There was a half-empty coach of white passengers, and then a jammed coach full of Negro passengers.

Some of the men we talked to indicated that they were skilled and semi-skilled workers hoping to get jobs in Chicago plants of

the kind they could never get in the South, no matter how well qualified. Several Negro youths traveling together planned to attend vocational schools.

The porter Bowers, a serious and deep-thinking man, commented that "many of these people have big hopes, but they're not going to any promised land."

He added: "They've heard about the good-paying jobs, but nobody told them how much more it costs to live in Chicago. We'll still got Trumbull Park and plenty of segregation."

Chicago, with 23 segregated public schools on the South Side, with no form of city or state FEPC, with over-crowded slums imprisoning almost half of the Negro population, with mob violence rampant—certainly it is no destination for any freedom train.

But many Negro families from the South come as refugees from privation and violence, seeking not utopia but a pattern of life they can cope with.

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"IT'S NOT me so much," explained a slender woman whose home had been in a region where Emmett Till was murdered. "But I've got a 13-year old boy."

A man who had made his living selling from house-to-house in the rural areas, told of the plight of Negro farmers. "They can get a loan to keep going," he said, "and even if they do make a crop, there's no money in it."

We talked to a high-school graduate who had been working as a maid in New Orleans for $5 a week plus room and board. Her mistress had told her: "It's not that we think we're so much better than you are. We can't forget you were once our slaves."

One Negro woman was on her way back to Chicago from a visit to relatives in Memphis. She had moved to Chicago three years ago and trained as a practical nurse.

"Now I work with my church and with the Red Cross, meeting people at the railroad station who come up from the South," she said. "Many of them need help, sometimes with sick babies, sometimes not knowing where to go and not having any money."

It was she who talked of Negro families today "escaping" from the South as in the Underground Railroad days. "It's our job to help these people," she said, "even while we help remedy the conditions in the South that forced them to run away."

She talked about the springtime countryside near Memphis where she had been born and raised.

"It's such beautiful country that you hate to leave," she said wistfully, "but a little bit of freedom is more important than anything."

ORGANIZED TRIPS FOR 14 MILLION

Footloose Soviet Vacationers Seek Holiday Fun

By ARCHIE JOHNSTONE

MOSCOW

ACCORDING to some rather rough calculations of my own, about 14 million Soviet citizens, from toddling age upwards, will have what might be called "organized vacations" this year.

That figure, an increase of about a million over last year's figure, is very impressive in itself, but it becomes much less impressive when you remember that fourteen millions is only about one-fourteenth of the total population.

Although many people here, as elsewhere, prefer footloose, unorganized holidays, even more rapid expansion of organized vacation facilities would be generally welcomed.

That, I feel sure, is coming and it will come not so much from the pouring out of even more liberal funds for this purpose but from the wiping out of an old blunder, about which I shall speak later.

By organized holidays I mean holidays that are both planned and, in part at least, paid for by the state, trade unions, individual factories, collectives or other groups. Here are some of the forms that these facilities take:

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• **Sanatoria** and vacation homes, about half of them built and maintained by the state and the others by trade unions. The more famous of these are in the Caucasus and Crimea resorts which cater for nearly two million people every year; but one is apt to forget that a far greater number of vacationers, go to the lesser-known centres — usually riverside or lakeside — within easy reach of all the big towns and cities.

• **Every** urban kindergarten has its own summer quarters in the country. It used to be that many parents were unwilling to part with their children for a month or two months at a time, but now they are forced to admit the great success of these summer homes, not merely for the health and happiness they give the children but also for the effect they have on the bringing-up of the children as "social" beings. Today, even with the greatly increased accommodation, there is a long waiting list.

• **Holiday** camps (the "camps" are usually permanent buildings of the hostel type) and excursions for Pioneer clubs and various other groups of young people. For instance, thousands of youngsters from cities in Central Russia and Western Siberia "explore" the Urals every year, with mineralogists or other scientific workers as guides.

• **Practical** field-work for university and technical college students. This is not strictly a vacation—indeed it is **paid** work—but many students prefer it to any other form of holiday. It often involves travel to far-distant parts and participation in geological, botanical, forestry - survey and other expeditions.

• **Family** holidays spent in "dachas" (country houses) owned by factory or cooperative in which one of the parents work.

• **River** trips, lasting usually about three weeks, in vessels chartered by trade unions and other organizations.

★

THESE RIVER trips deserve a special word to themselves because they figure prominently on the list of unorganized vacation facilities as well as organized ones and because they illustrate an essential difference between Soviet and "Western" holiday habits in general.

Well over ninety percent of all big towns and cities in Central Russia are on broad, navigable rivers that are part of the great inland waterways linking the White Sea, the Baltic, the Caspian, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea, and stretching over an area greater than all Western Europe.

Apart from the specially-chartered vessels mentioned earlier, and apart from the river-bus and day-excursion at even the smaller towns, there are regular sailings of large, well-equipped vessels on the long-distance runs. The fare is much cheaper than by any other means of transport, for even sea-going vessels, although they too have no "track-maintenance" costs, are not nearly so economical as river vessels.

There are frequent long - distance sailings from Moscow, the first lap being by canal or river to Gorky. From there, without changing ship. you can go down the Volga to Astrakhan, or to Rostov, via the Volga-Don Canal, or to Ufa, within sight of the Urals, via the Volga's main tributary, the Kama, and the White River, a tributary of a tributary that is itself about as long as England from north to south.

Even on the ordinary services the stops are long enough for you to make sightseeing tours of several historic towns though the excursions from the specially-chartered ships are better organized.

★

A VALID comparison with these river trips would be if you could board a river steamer in London and sail to the capitals and various other cities of France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Germany and back without any open-sea sailing, without once changing your living quarters and, in short, without any of the usual fuss and bother of travel. You stay where you are and the scenery of a continent sails past for your leisurely approval.

The snag is that even although this huge inland fleet has been doubled in the past few years the demand for berths is so great that you have to book at least a month ahead.

The Russians use the same word, **Otdych**, for both "holiday" and "rest," but hiking, cycling, mountain-climbing and other strenuous holidays are at least as popular in Russia as in America.

Many (in some cases, most) of the visitors to resort towns on the Black Sea coast and elsewhere find accommodation not in sanatoria but in private houses; and a big proportion of Moscow vacationers go to their own "dachas" in the country nearby or rent rooms from villagers.

★

TO RETURN TO the "old blunder" that I mentioned earlier as a limiting factor in organized facilities:

I had some mental reservations about the official criticism of over-ornamentation and space-wasting by Moscow architects (mainly because the criticized architects were merely interpreting what might be called the official mood of the period); but I have few reservations of that kind when I think of the people who planned (in the economic rather than the architectural sense) many of the most famous sanatoria in the Soviet Union.

Take the case of the Ordzhonikidze sanatorium of the mining industry at Sochi. Since it was built in 1936 a profusion of adjectives like "imposing" "superb," "monumental," "magnificent" and "palatial" have been poured upon it. I do not deny that it is an extremely handsome group of buildings, but handsome is as handsome does—and what does it do?

It has entrance halls and grand staircases that could house a couple of two-story houses, street-like balconies that are seldom used because they do not connect with living rooms, and (to quote a work on the subject by the Academy of Architecture) "colonnades and arcades that richly girdle the buildings."

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WHEN I VISITED it some years ago it had its full, or overfull, quota of 300 guests, many of them sleeping in dormitories that had few dormitory facilities because they had been designed apparently, as reception rooms for visiting royalty. Even Tsar Nicolas' Livadia Palace near Yalta (now a sanatorium) houses many more guests per ton of masonry.

In fact, the architect, or those who gave the architect his orders planned living quarters and the "usual conveniences" for only 150 guests. To a layman like myself it seems beyond doubt that for the same outlay they could have built a sanatorium for at least ten times that number with much greater comfort and conveniences and without any unbearable loss in terms of dignity or aesthetics.

The Ordzhonikidze is certainly monumental—as a glaring but not isolated example of "conspicuous munificence." More important, it is, I feel sure, the last example of its kind—and its purely aesthetic value will not be wasted.

There are plenty of signs, not only in the criticism of architecture but also in recent pronouncements on various subjects, that there will be a swing towards more functional architecture and that the very generous state and trade union allocation of funds for providing holiday facilities will in fact, provide holiday facilities rather than showplaces.

Possibly—for the Russians, as they themselves are the first to admit, are often guilty of over-compensation—the swing may go rather too far towards utilitarianism, but if that happens it will evoke no very violent protest from your correspondent, an unrepentant Scot.

The American Road to Socialism

A Special Section Devoted to Discussion of the Past and Perspectives of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and the American Left . . . Edited by Discussion Committee, Communst Party

Says Nat'l Committee Tailing in Discussion

By FRED FINE

Though the formal discussion initiated by the last meeting of our National Committee is only a few weeks old, our self-examination has in fact been under way for several years. It could not have been otherwise in face of the developing and acute isolation our Party was suffering and the apparent sterility of many policies and tactics we were pursuing.

The Draft Resolution on the 1952 elections, a number of articles in **Political Affairs** (primarily several authored by John Swift) and the Draft Program of 1954 were all part of the early phase of this mushrooming reappraisal of our policies and style of work. They were a reflection of the growing pressures of the situation in which our Party found itself and also the growing pressures in our own ranks for a turn to policies that associated us with masses and the main currents of American life. There was also a sharp and growing dissatisfaction with various estimates we had made and with the muddled and dogmatic perspectives we held out.

In my opinion, Comrade Dennis' report to the National Committee does not sufficiently recognize the Draft Resolution and Draft Program. It was the first "Stop, Look and Listen" sign our Party had gotten for a long time. And with all its errors and wrong estimates, the Drafts nevertheless helped to focus attention of the Party on the crucial need to re-enter the mass arena and to stay with the people.

MOVED IN RIGHT DIRECTION

The two draft documents, and several of the more important articles by John Swift, etc., suffered from equivocations and inconsistencies, and some of the correct conclusions reached were modified in the final draft or succeeding article. Nevertheless, they moved in the right direction and were therefore helpful.

What was emerging in fact were varying and clashing estimates and conflicting tactical conclusions, and we were witnessing a developing struggle within the Party for a more correct and effective program and line (hampered considerably by the difficulties of collective discussion in face of the severe attacks to which our Party was subjected and the fact that many of our leading people and Party organizations were dispersed or inoperative.

The fact remains that many conclusions stated in Gene Dennis' report were arrived at in various clubs, in some Party committees, and in coffee klatches, a year ago, two years ago, and in some instances four years ago.

This is not to say that there is unanimity in our Party today, or that all have arrived at the main conclusions of the Dennis report. The discussion in our Party today is very uneven—in some quarters far advanced, in some places only in its earliest phases.

Nevertheless, it is becoming rapidly apparent that:

1) The National Committee in some important respects is still tailing the discussions already under way and must rapidly catch up with it and give it more adequate leadership;

2) The overall and inadvertent effect of what is essentially a correct analysis of past estimates and mistakes tended to give the impression that our whole past was one big bankrupt episode, and there are also some views heard that we are politically and spiritually incapable of new initiatives and new advances;

3) The N.C. failed as yet adequately to meet the challenge put by one comrade as follows: We don't only want to know where we've been, but where we're going, and how do we get from where we are to where we're going.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MANY FORCES

The current discussion among members and sympathizers of the CPUSA is not entirely unique nor is it limited to American Communists. The entire thinking world is engaged in a sweeping and probing re-examination and "agonizing reappraisal" of a kind rarely witnessed in human history. This is true in the Socialist countries.

This is true in the capitalist countries of Western Europe among all major political currents, and this is certainly true our own country among the various groupings of the Left, in the progressive and liberal movement as a whole and in the Nation at large. J. Alveraz Del Vayo (The Nation, June, 9, 1956), writes as follows:

"Throughout the labor movement and the Left in Europe a critical discussion is taking place which must eventually influence the politics of this continent and of the world scene. The main protagonists are the Socialist and Communist parties, but it involves rank-and-file workers as well as theorists and party leaders. And if the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party is the point of departure for the great debate, other factors play a role as well—not the least the vacuum created by the present world transition from cold war to a curious kind of peace in which disarmament conferences and H-bomb explosions alternate in making headlines."

He reports that among the Communists, "The outward manifestations of Communist unrest in France are the brilliant polemics of the intellectuals. . . . But more important than the verbal thrusts and counter-thrusts by the theorists is the ferment at work in the party cells which shows the depth of the change that has taken place not only in France but in the Communist movement all over Europe."

As regards the Socialists of Western Europe, he writes, "As political entities, the Socialists are still very powerful in Europe. . . . Nevertheless a profound malaise can be detected among the rank and file and among a growing minority of Socialist leaders."

DEBATE IN OUR COUNTRY

In the United States, Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, stated in his baccalaureate address at Harvard, "There are hardly any areas in human thought today whose protagonists are as confident as to the adequacy of their explanations as their predecessors seemed to be only a short time ago."

FRED FINE

We know of the articles by liberals like Milton Mayer and the polemics in **The Reporter** magazine between Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and many others with regard to a program for liberals. We know of the developing revaluation by prominent leaders of the Democratic Party, as in Dean Acheson's recent book. And the Carnegie Hall symposium sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation is not the least important of these developments.

Our Own Party's self-critical examination is taking place against this backdrop. It has been sharpened and aggravated by the last ten years of our Party's history in which we have suffered retreats, losses, and growing isolation. And more recently the impact of the 20th Congress of the CPSU and subsequent developments in Socialist countries have loosened some old moorings and put into question some of our most hallowed concepts.

In this vast surging discussion and re-assessment, there are two dangers for our Party. The first and main danger is to see our Party's problems narrowly, introspectively and divorced from this overall ferment and the world situation which has stimulated it. This would end in aridity. A failure to see the magnitude of the problems, the dynamism of the period, that we are in a great transition period in world history and a period of realignment in our own country—would mean failing to see the forest for the trees. Any narrow and parochial limitations on the debates, any uneasiness about the scope or vigor of dissent will feed dogmatic attachments to the past as well as encourage open or covert tendencies to standpatism.

We can only welcome all efforts to review the estimates of our Party, the program of our Party, our tactics and line, our principles of organization and style of work—as long as it is animated by the paramount concern of how we can best defend the interests of the American working class and popular masses, how to advance our national well-being and the cause of Socialism. Such discussion, to be most useful, will seek not only an ultimate regrouping of all Socialist-minded Americans, but must search out the ways by which our Party can, beginning now, effect such changes in its program and methods as will speed the day of the Socialist regrouping and will make of our Party the most useful contributor in this overall development.

SMASHING ENTIRE PAST

There is another danger—(in this writer's opinion, a subordinate one)—which should not be ignored—the one which smashes everything in the past and leaves people with 15, 20 and more years of dedicated and selfless devotion to the cause of Socialism and our country's future, with nothing but a feeling of bankruptcy. This simply further disperses the Left. Conceived in negativeism one cannot expect that a new united American Socialist movement with a correct and effective program will spring full-blown from the brow of Jupiter. Wild-swinging tendencies can only repel many who want passionately to make fundamental departures from sectarianism and dogmatism but who, before totally surrendering all past views, want to understand better the new views advanced.

• • •

No self-critical re-examination can have much meaning if it does not take as its point of departure and as its frame of reference the interests and needs of our country. Certainly most of us are pretty much agreed that one of the most fundamental and costly of our errors of the past was our divorcement from the mass movement. Will it be more than phrasemongering if we are deeply critical of our past errors along these lines and yet continue it in fact by a type of discussion that moves inward rather than outward? Shall we excoriate sectarianism in the past only to give it sanction in the present?

(Also, something is amiss with a discussion in our Party which simultaneously ignores a new book like Gil Green's **The Enemy Forgotten**,—a valuable contribution to the discussion in our Party and in the country at large, even though written months before the 20th CPSU Congress and our last National Committee meeting. Only Illinois and California have

(Continued on Page 9)

Statement of the Committee

Some weeks ago, this Committee announced the opening of a public discussion on the report of Comrades Eugene Dennis, Claude Lightfoot and Max Weiss to the National Committee of the CPUSA and urged the fullest participation of all Party members and organizations.

We print in this issue the first articles that have been received.

The discussion now being initiated is, of course, not entirely new. For some time now, there has been intense debate in the ranks of the Party on all phases of our work. A profound process of re-examination is going on. There are differences of opinion within our ranks on a whole host of questions. There is nothing alarming about this. For only an open, frank and vigorous discussion in which every member honestly and frankly states his or her position, can guarantee that we will emerge with a stronger party and one more capable of truly serving and advancing the welfare of the American people and the cause of Socialism.

We trust that this discussion will mark a new stage; in that it will help further deepen our understanding of the past, both in its positive and negative features, as well as increasingly bring forth much more thinking with regard to future perspectives.

We urge upon everyone fullest participation in this discussion.

DISCUSSION COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY

Threat to Constitution Comes From Right

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN

In the discussion now going on in the Party on the National Committee reports, we in the Party leadership, state or National, have a special responsibility to the membership to analyze our errors and explain the reasons for them. This article is only the barest beginning of such an analysis to help open the discussion in California.

When we ask ourselves, why is it that the main characteristic of the Party policies for the years under review was that of sectarianism, I think that one of the major reasons is that we have never fully thought out the special way to apply our theory and line to peculiarily American conditions.

Our Party has made and corrected two big theoretical deviations in its history: Lovestone's theory of "American exceptionalism" in the 20's, and more recently, Browder's theory of the benevolent role of monopoly capital. But this did not negate the necessity to learn how to apply Marxist principles to the special characteristics of the most powerful capitalist country in the world; the failure to do this has intensified our traditional sectarianism from which we have long suffered, and increased our isolation. As a result of this failure, even when we had a generally correct line, we showed the greatest weaknesses in its tactical application.

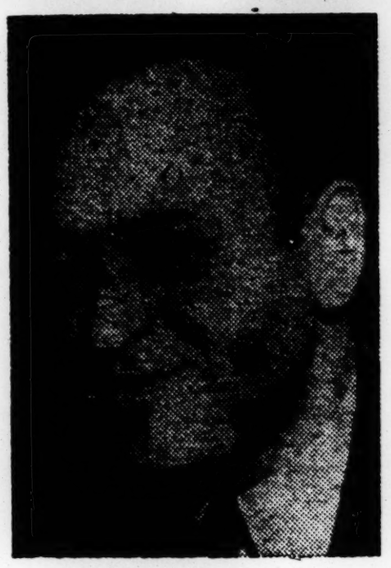
RESULTS OF IGNORING TRADITIONS

Our ignoring of the role of American traditions and institutions resulted in a number of mistakes both in our political estimates and tactics. For instance, our estimate of the possibility of launching a third party was based on the ferment going on in the Democratic party over the foreign and domestic policies of the Truman Administration.

This ferment was especially evident in California in 1947 and 1948, but the anticipated mass breakaway did not take place; what we overlooked was the powerful hold that the traditional two-party system had on the people. It was especially in our state that we have seen many mass political movements arise and find independent expression within the two-party system, but which did not mature to the point of a mass breakaway and formation of a new party. Had we not ignored this experience, we might not have made the wrong estimate of the situation existing before the 1948 elections, which obviously did not point as yet to a mass third party movement.

Likewise, our National Committee could not have made the estimate it did of the fascist danger in 1951 and since, if it had taken into account the strong democratic traditions and institutions, (with all their limitations), of our country and its people.

While it is true that the overestimation of the speed of fascization was linked with the belief that war was imminent, it also reflected an under-estimation of the strong democratic roots of the American people, and the difficulties the ruling-class would have to scrap bourgeois democracy in a country like ours. As a result, the National Committee acted as if fascism were already here or just around the corner and this mistake had extremely harmful consequences for the party.



SCHNEIDERMAN

Or take the question of the American road to Socialism. Our party showed initiative and made some positive contributions over the years in refuting the "foreign-agent" slander and the false charge that we advocate force and violence. Our party constitution makes clear that we believe that Socialism will come to the United States by the free choice of the majority of the American people, and no other way. But even here, we did not fully develop why we could adopt this position.

ROLE OF U. S. CONSTITUTION

We could have pointed to the role of the U. S. Constitution in our country; historically the threat to it has come from the Right, and it was the progressive forces of society in each period which defended its democratic character. There are, of course, many other factors involved, but we could have made our position more understandable in terms of American history. Had we made this clearer, then it would have been easier to explain to the American people why we believe the American road to Socialism will not follow the Russian path, but can be a constitutional road.

Another example of our failure to take into account specific American conditions is our repeated predictions of an economic crisis that failed to come about. These predictions were based on the assumption that the economic cycle would develop in its familiar classical form, as though nothing had changed since Marx's profound analysis of the workings of the capitalist system, or even since Lenin had further analyzed its modern imperialist stage.

We have made no real analysis of what new factors, both within the American economy and in its relations with the rest of the world, have delayed the anticipated post-war crisis of overproduction. The fact is that American production, with all its enormous capacity, has not yet outstripped its market, and we have explained the economic measures which made this possible as temporary props which could not last; but these measures are increasingly being adopted for prolonged periods, and may become more or less permanent features by which American monopoly capital seeks to maintain itself at home, and in competition with its imperialist rivals as well as with the socialist world.

The contradictions of capitalist society remain and even multiply, but we must examine in what way these new factors act on the operation of economic laws.

On this as on other questions under discussion, we have exhibited the same common weakness in the application of Marxist theory to the American scene, and as a consequence, we have also committed sectarian errors in failing to gear our tactics to the level of understanding of the American workers. This is especially evident when we come to review our mistakes on the Negro question and in the trade union field.

INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY

But whatever the reason for them, our mistakes would have been uncovered and corrected sooner if we had genuine Party democracy operating at all levels of the party, and if we had followed the practice of testing our policies in action, reviewing them periodically, and changing them if experience demanded it. There were times when security reasons made the practice of collective leadership and Party democracy extremely difficult; but at no time can we say that it was impossible to achieve this objective, even when the Party was under severest attack.

Our state and national leadership is justifiedly under the severest criticism for its responsibility in this situation. We need an overhauling of long-standing practices in our methods of work, and to re-open the channels of Party discussion, criticism and self-criticism, as a normal function of the party, and not an extraordinary special event which comes around when there is a crisis. In the long run, we will have more unity and more understanding, and as a result a more effective party of the American working people.

Work Among Negroes Suffered From Left Sectarianism

By HOWARD JOHNSON

Frank debate of diverse positions, the self critical character and the direction of Dennis' report and the discussions were the three standout features of the National Committee meeting to me.

The general conclusion that the main errors in our policies for the past ten years were of a vanguardist, or sectarian character are doubly true in our work in the Negro people's movement.

We took mechanical, dogmatic and sometimes artificially contrived estimates and policies on the general American scene and proceeded to mechanically, dogmatically or artificially paste them on to the Negro people's movement.

As a result, prestige, respect and mass influence that our movement had acquired among the Negro people has been whittled away to its lowest ebb in decades.

I was among those who shared fully in the execution of these policies as well as in the formulation of some them.

Without going into the specifics of a number of policies, which must be done if our reexamination is to have depth, I would list a number of areas where our past general policy or estimates appears to me today, unsound and harmful.

ATTITUDE TO CLASSES

1. While supporting the idea of all-class unity, we conceived of its achievement through the Negro workers winning hegemony over the Negro liberation movement and in the long run ousting the business and middle class forces from leadership, except for individuals who supported a working class outlook. In a word, we had an outlook that the clash of class antagonisms between the Negro middle and bourgeois class and the Negro workers was dominant and permanent. The harmony of interest of the various classes among the Negro people in opposition to jimcrow, we regarded as subordinate and temporary.

This estimate was wrong and could only, and did influence a narrow, partisan and factional approach to the Negro people's movement. Our approach must base itself on the now more clearly established fact that the present day Negro movement is based, as Reddick observes about Montgomery, on "interdenominational, interclass integration," a unity of natural allies from all classes in which leadership is shared.

FOREIGN POLICY MADE CENTRAL

2. We made foreign policy the central issue before the Negro movement rather than the civil rights issue. Life is showing that the civil rights issue, as long as jimcrow's wings throw a shadow across America, was and will continue to be the dominant issue in Negro life.

We failed to see the civil rights issue as a major contribution to peace. Many times we gave the impression we only supported civil rights struggles which were led by those who agreed with us on foreign policy.

We denounced Negro leaders

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in the NAACP, National Council of Negro Women, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as Uncle Toms, betrayers of the Negro people, agents of Wall Street and even went so far as to include the Brooklyn Dodgers. This fed thinking that we regarded civil rights as secondary matters.

3. With our estimate that fascism was around the corner, we exaggerated the strength and influence of the Klan and the Dixiecrats as well as their ideology, white supremacy, among the white masses. We made mechanical analogies between the German Jew and the U. S. Negro.

This fed tendencies in our own ranks to underestimate gains in unity of Negro and white as well as the fighting capacities of the Negro people's movement in the South.

In this respect we lagged far behind the leadership of the established organizations who at the height of the Korean war and McCarthyism projected the slogan of confidence and optimism, "Free by 63".

DOCTRINAIRE APPROACH

4. Our rigid and doctrinaire approach to an economic crisis was translated in some periods to mean that jobs were the central and key issue in Negro life. At the same time the Negro people's movement was raising, as the central issues, desegregation in schools and housing or other issues **though not** ceasing activity on behalf of Negro employment.

5. Our faulty economic estimate led to wrong policies in the trade union field reflected particularly in our support to the ill-fated Negro Labor Council. It started off with the handicap of being considered a divisive force and resulted in the isolation of scores of outstanding Negro trade union militants with a large number now cut off from the labor movement altogether.

6. All of these estimates in policies had a decisive influence on our evaluation of present day Negro leadership. We set up the yardstick of pro-war or pro-peace and everyone who did not speak up against the invasion of Korea became a "reformist," "opportunist," "social democrat," "nationalist," or "Uncle Tom." We did not visualize unity by anyone in the final analysis unless they were influenced with a Marxist outlook or were moving in that direction. Sometimes we were edgy about non-party Marxists. Surely, today new assessments must be made of leaders like A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, Ralph Bunche, Adam Clayton Powell and others if our past narrow policy is to be fully scrapped.

MUST STUDY PAST

7. A revaluation should go back beyond 1946. We should study such developments as the split in the National Negro Congress in 1940 over the non-aggression pact, the effect of our rejection of the Pittsburgh Courier's Double-V campaign, and the early attitude we took to the March-on-Washington.

Such an examination would reveal how deep-rooted and enduring sectarian outlooks have dominated our movement, even when we were committing the most vulgar right opportunist errors.

For the above reasons a major battle, what I would consider "a crash program against left sectarianism" educative, persuasive and convincing is a most vital need if our movement is to regain its mass ties with the Negro people.

This cannot be the sole remedy. Present discussion points to questions of larger scope than the left sectarianism which shackles our movement. The influence of Stalinist thougth covering a gamut of distortions of Marxism on policy and theoretical questions deserves deep study. Our past concepts of left sectarianism do not cover these problems in the Negro field or other areas of work. The extent to which we substituted Stalinist homiletics for the Marxist dialectic method demands major reappraisal. I hope to throw some of my reactions on this score and also on the subject of white chauvinism and the struggle for Negro rights into another letter, if second rounds are not limited by space problems.

Upholds Duty to Criticize Fraternal Parties

By STEVE NELSON

The 20th Congress brought out a great many positive achievements in the Soviet Union. On the basis of the development of this once backward country into one of the most modern industrial nations in the world, the Congress was able to project the 6th five - year Plan, which is even more far-reaching than the preceding ones. Despite attempts by the imperialists to isolate the Soviet Union, it has emerged as a great force, allied with many nations, which though based on different economies and forms of government, have become allies in the fight for peace and security, and for the well-being of all peoples.

These important achievements, which even the most vicious anti-Sovieteers cannot deny, must not obscure the fact that grave crimes and mistakes were revealed in Soviet life. These revelations demand of every thinking person, and especially of every advocate of Socialism, to think most deeply about these events and their significance.

In the past, early Marxist thinkers, while working out what Socialism would offer in an economic sense, and how much superior it would be to capitalism, could not work out in all details how a Socialist society would function in an economic, administrative, and political sense. Only general outlines could be worked out, in their time.

The establishment of Socialism in the USSR confirmed the basic theoretical conclusions of Marxists that a Socialist system is more rational, can offer more to mankind's security, than capitalism.

The rapid growth of the USSR has proved this point conclusively. They have solved the problem of crisis, of over-production, of unemployment and insecurity. This tremendous economic and pioneering effort in the USSR was hailed by all supporters of Socialism enthusiastically. But very little attention was paid to the other side of life in the Soviet Union, which only now is receiving serious attention.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE

It is a fact that man does not live by bread alone; that there are needs as important as food itself to make full life. The question of relations of man to man; man to society; his political, legal, social, collective, and individual rights. His access to the best education; conquest of science, art and culture, are as important as economic security.

Undoubtedly, the USSR and the world Marxist movement is at a turning point, and is taking the blinders off from the previous single track approach; of seeing only the economic and scientific advance of Socialism, while failing to pay attention to the mistakes and crimes which brought harm to the development of Socialism.

It is our duty to assess these weaknesses in the course of this pre-convention discussion and draw conclusions from them.

WHAT WERE SOME OF THESE MISTAKES

1. The Party and the government of the USSR, have become a personal dictatorship of an individual.

2. Under this dictatorship, Socialist democracy almost vanished, democratic centralism having become a cover-up for bureacracy.

3. Criticism of leaders of the government and the Party became unknown.

4. Laws and courts were supplanted by arbitrary police rule.

5. Political disagreements led to political purges, reminiscent of some bourgeois revolutions (French), to the disgust of all advocates of Socialism.

6. Serious errors were committed on the national question, which led to serious mistakes on the Jewish question and on other minorities. This also was the main cause for the break in relations with Jugoslavia.

7. Weaknesses in art and culture, historical writings, and many other fields too numerous to mention here, were revealed by the Congress.

There are Comrades who object to discussing these questions, frankly and sharply. Their attitude is expressed in the statement, "We must see the positive things which came out of the Congress."

Posing the question this way, fails to recognize that the above mentioned crimes took place because errors in the early days of the USSR, were sloughed over and even if noticed, it was urged that they were of secondary importance. The big problem was to defend the first Socialist country; thus the emphasis on the accomplishments, became primary, and mistakes were unnoticed or covered up. This was done, especially, because the enemies of Socialism were bent on destroying it.

Today we have a new situation. There is more than one Socialist country in the world. There are other countries which are allied with Socialist nations, and are its friends and not its enemies. Together they stand as a powerful deterrent to efforts to undermine Socialism; and for real independence of these neutral nations. Thus, today, it is possible to make an objective examination of Socialist countries, including closer examination of weaknesses and wrong policies and errors.

The examination of the serious mistakes in the USSR demand of all believers in Socialism to raise the matter of Socialist relationships to a new stage. **Our relationship must be based on criticism and self-criticism between Socialist and Communist Parties of different countries and of one Socialist country to another. There can be neither leaders nor parties who are beyond criticism, and who can abstain from self-criticism, anywhere.**

The mistakes in the USSR and similar mistakes in other Socialist countries demand of all believers in Socialism that this new element in our relations becomes our guiding light. It is in this spirit that our convention must make criticism of weaknesses which we still see, but which were barely dealt with by the 20th Congress.

It is inconceivable that after such major mistakes were revealed, that there is not a resolution or a speech at the Congress, nor even a whiff of **self-criticism by the leadership of its own errors.** In this respect, the Congress made no departure from the previous practices under Stalin. Although the present leaders have been correcting errors for the last three years, they were not concretely spelled out at the 20th Congress.

If these errors were made, then what is wrong with placing them squarely in a self-critical way to show everyone what they were, where they stem from, to what degree one or the other leader was responsible for them, to what degree the collective was responsible, and how they are to be avoided in the future?

SHOULD NOT DODGE QUESTION

In expressing this thought to a friend, he asked, "Isn't it more important that they are correcting the errors, than to whip themselves by words and resolutions and speeches? And what right do we have to criticize them?" To me, this is simply dodging the question. The new

STEVE NELSON

type of relations which I think must govern relations between Communists and Socialist parties and nations, should make it the duty of all advocates of Socialism to raise questions, which in their mind, do not square with basic Marxist concepts.

This lack of criticism in the USSR and the CPSU is one important weakness still evident in the CPSU. Laying the responsibility for the errors at the doorstep of the "cult of the individual" and on the "Beria gang" is not sufficient. These are not full explanations. Not every mistake can be blamed on the "cult," and even the existence of the "cult" rests on the responsibility of the present leaders to a greater extent than they recognize. It is evident that many of the mistakes in the USSR during the era of the "cult" **stemmed from "policy,"** and more than one person must have been responsible for these policies.

It appears that the basic factor which gave rise to serious errors now criticized in the USSR stemmed from the wrong estimate by the Party of the character of the class struggle in the USSR. Stalin was the architect of the concept that as the progress toward Socialism advances, the class struggle sharpens in the country.

This theory was accepted by the CPSU leaders. It can be said that most Communists accepted this proposition as valid, and if there were any questions voiced anywhere, they were dismissed because of the feeling that the CPSU leadership, being the only ones who faced this problem in reality, could best answer it. As for us, it was only, a theoretical or hypothetical question at best.

After World War II, other countries had to cope with this problem. It was then that this became a practical question in other lands and here new answers were sought and found. Close examination shows that it was this policy which led to the many mistakes and crimes committed which are now generally attributed to the "cult of the individual."

WRONG POLICY

The theory that the class struggle sharpens under Socialism, calls for extermination of the enemy. Thus, the secret police, the legal arm of the government, and the courts, could and did devise frame-ups of people and those who did it even felt justified in doing it.

In such an atmosphere, a political opposition, "if permitted to operate, can join the class enemy"; thus to prevent such an eventuality, it is best to arrest them or even shoot them; and to do it even without a trial. It seems to me, therefore, that this policy of sharpening class struggle became the basis on which excesses and crimes against the Party were committed as much as the crass crimes of cultism.

Stalin, who was the architect of this policy, and who began more and more to disregard democratic procedures, gave vent to the worst features of it.

He was surrounded by many zealots who carried his policy out with a vengeance.

By way of illustration, let us cite the example of the Jewish question in the USSR. The mistakes and crimes against the Jewish people arose out of wrong policy. While the sharpest struggle against anti-Semitism was conducted in the USSR from its very inception, there developed what we may call an assimilationist theory, that became the Party's policy on the Jewish question. Because Jewish people could get jobs and play a leading role in industry and government and cultural life as Russians, this theory gained currency as valid. The national aspirations and sympathies with Jews of the world for national statehood were considered reactionary "cosmopolitanism." This sympathy was supposed to be in conflict and hostile to Socialism.

This policy led to the frame-ups of the Jewish doctors, writers, and cultural leaders by the secret police. The "Beria's" took advantage of a "wrong policy." Yet, I fail to see any criticism or admission of error in the speeches of the report of the Congress on this question.

I think we ought to tell the Soviet comrades that it was these mistaken and wrong policies which led to the crimes. They should face up to it. To place blame only on the "cult" and on Beria, is not a full explanation. To this date, the Soviet leaders have not spoken out on what happened on the Jewish question in the USSR, while we get "explanations" from Warsaw. Their silence on this question only compounds the crime. When they examine it, they will find that their policy was wrong on the Jewish question dating back over 20 years.

While the Congress registered important steps in the direction of correcting errors, it's time to tell our Soviet comrades that they stand before the mirror of the world, and that we are interested both in their successes and in their elimination of errors.

We are anxious that they make as few errors as possible. Our criticism of errors does not in the least shake our confidence in Socialism. We know these errors are not a product of Socialism, but rather a remnant of the past society.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT OF CRITICISM

Yet it must be stated that the present Soviet leaders have yet to make a step in the direction of encouraging criticism by the rank and file of its leaders, and that includes the Central Committee, itself. The Central Committee still perpetuates the notion that it is a crime against Socialism to criticise the leadership.

After such serious errors are revealed in the Party, the leadership ought to invite criticism, even if some of it goes "overboard." This leadership ought also to refresh itself with new leaders. This would show that there is a sharp break with the past.

It is not sufficient for the editorial in the Prava to speak about the "Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Central Committee," as proof that the Party is right on all questions. After such serious errors, such editorial comment does not carry weight. Correct action in practice speak louder than words. But because errors revealed were most shocking, there must be a departure on the question of self-criticism by the CPSU leadership.

We are accustomed to seeing such crimes in bourgeois society. But then we know the rottenness of bourgeois morality. But we did not expect that such crimes would be committed in Socialist lands. In capitalist lands we saw such crimes and fought against them, of course. But that such errors should occur under Socialism; that was literally unbelievable. Yet they occurred. They occurred in the USSR. That is an undisputable fact.

If we had not idolized the USSR, and its leaders, we might have reacted to them more quickly. But with us, there existed a notion that it was not our business to criticise a Party which "had more experience," a Party in power. We hung back and put our uncritical support in its leadership. Now we know that this was wrong. That is the lesson, we must learn from this situation. We must not make the same mistakes again.

DON'T MEET NEEDS

Therefore, let us tell our Russian comrades that certain of their deeds do not square with the demand of the hour. At this juncture, the most important evidence of the old weakness seems to rest in the lack of self-criticism by the leadership of the CPSU. To keep silent on such matters does not help the world struggle for Socialism. Our criticism, even if sharp, is meant to correct errors and thereby to make Socialism more powerful morally and otherwise. Comradely criticism of errors and leaders who make them, does not weaken Socialism. On the contrary, it strengthens it.

If there be leaders who cannot take such criticism, sooner or later, they will bring on the kind of harm reminiscent of Stalin.

Raising the level of criticism to the international arena means that we are facing up to new problems. The addition of more Socialist countries to the lone USSR, inevitably posed this question for us. There can be no true relations between Socialist nations unless they are conducted on the basis of equality.

This means that all questions must be faced up to in the manner that any scientific problem must be tackled—on the basis of facts, discussed on the basis of equality. Some comrades fear that such an attitude—an attitude of "inquiry" and discussions and criticism, will weaken internationalism. The opposite is the truth. Real criticism will lead to true answers to questions, and this will strengthen internationalism.

Today we are not concerned only with the question of how Socialism fares with Capitalism in the fight for bread and peace—that is pretty well established. Now there must develop a new democracy — a new morality — which is inherent in Socialism, but which has been marred by the mistakes now revealed in the USSR. World Communist criticism can and must help in this struggle.

FRED FINE

(Continued from Page 7)

shown any appreciatoin of the value of this book).

REVIEW OF PAST

Let us hasten to add that this is in no way a call to avoid a very necessary and most fundamental re-examination of the past, one which is more farreaching and total in its depth and breadth than has hitherto taken place. What troubles this writer is that while we are showing flashes of 20-20 hindsight, our discussion is still weak and uncertain as to what lies ahead. Some of this is inevitable and even desirable since everybody is wary of blueprints and pat answers. However, the main fault for this lies in the tardy and inadequate lead given as yet by our National Committee.

(To Be Continued next Week)

Can CP Build Broad Socialist Movement?

By PHILADELPHIAN

I believe that the CPUSA faces the most serious crisis in its history. For a number of years, our membership has been falling off and by now has reached the lowest point in two decades. Furthermore, there is amongst the membership a confusion and lack of confidence in the party that go far deeper than anything I have seen in over 20 years of experience in the party.

The reason does not lie in the objective situation, that is certain. Regardless of the weaknesses recently examined in the S.U., it is obvious that socialism is advancing all over the world. Even in this country one can note an increased interest in socialism. There are also the advances in the colonial liberation movement and in the movement of the Negro people in our own country. Furthermore, throughout the world, and in the U.S.A. as well there has been a continued advance in the trade union movement. Finally, there is beginning a re-examination of many questions, both theoretical and programmatic, which will facilitate the movement toward unity amongst various organizations of socialist minded workers.

In plain language, if our party hasn't grown in the midst of this generally favorable situation, it's our own fault. We have been weakened because we became isolated from these people's movements. Not the attacks, but our own isolation is the root cause of our troubles.

While the report does mention some of our errors, I do not think it reflects a sober recognition of how serious is the crisis our party faces and how much damage has been caused by our left-sectarian errors of the last 10 years.

I definitely do not believe in a so-called "balanced" approach to this question of our errors. We have been essentially wrong; and there is no sense trying to console ourselves with some small matters about which we may have been right.

After very serious thought, I am convinced that in a political sense I have completely wasted the last 10 years of my life. I haven't built anything of value to the workers, I haven't led any mass movements. The only thing I have to show for this time is a number of sad lessons learned. Some of us have had slightly more positive experiences, but the work of all of us has been terribly limited, and narrow.

SO-CALLED 'BALANCE' ON WAR QUESTION

As an example of the so-called "balanced" approach that I disagree with I want to criticize the way the report deals with our position on the war danger. The report says that while there were serious weaknesses in our tactics and some vacillation in our policy, still we started out from an essentially correct estimate of the danger of war.

I disagree with this on two counts. First, the estimate and the policy by themselves meant nothing unless carried into life by proper tactcis. But more important than that; I think the estimate was not correct. Our party's estimate was that the ruling circles in this country were hell-bent for an all out war against the socialist world. This estimate was arrived at by a dogmatic interpretation of theories of the crisis of world capitalism and the inevitability of war.

No doubt many amongst the capitalists would have liked to start such a war. But their positions, both political and economic, were not so weak that they were impelled to venture such a desperate gamble. Furthermore, we did not sufficiently assess the effect of general war weariness on the one hand and the colonial liberation movement on the other hand as deterrents against such a war.

It inevitably followed that our line on the danger of fascism was almost alarmist and unreal. I don't take time to develop this thought because of its close relation with the preceding point. However, I must challenge the statement of the report that we made a contribution to the fight against McCarthyism. The fact is, we were completely isolated from the movements which stopped McCarthy, and we certainly didn't give them leadership. The only thing we can take credit for is the courage of our leaders and members in standing up against the witchhunt. But this was not leadership; this was a very modest contribution to the fight.

How is it that we made the mistakes which the report mentions over a period of years, and yet only now are we starting to look at them seriously? (We did hint around at them a little in the past.) I am certain that it was the 20th Congress that forced these questions to the surface, partly because of the example it gave of self-criticism, partly because of the similarity of some of our errors to some of theirs, but most of all because the character of that congress was such as to stimulate frank and self critical thinking by every communist on the face of this globe.

DOESN'T REFLECT 20th CONGRESS

The second main criticism I would make of the report is that it does not adequately reflect the enormous significance of the 20th Congress for our party and for the socialist and communist movements throughout the world.

The Congress is the most important gathering, I believe, that I have seen in my 25 years in the party. I consider it even more important than the famous 7th World Congress of the C.I.

There are great lessons in this congress for us. First, as a result of the sharp pointing up of errors made by the Soviet party undoubtedly we have broken forever with the idealistic reverence we built up for it over a long period, when we attributed to it an infallibility which cannot exist in real life.

However, we need to be quite clear that they are going to be the leading party of Socialism for a long time and we will continue to have much to learn from them. The flippant criticisms of the Soviet Party which have lately cropped up in the D.W. don't do anybody any good.

Another lesson from this congress is the fight against dogmatism and the development of new theoretical approaches based on reality. This is especially important for the American movement. In the past our party has taken a whole group of theses from Lenin and Stalin and tried to squeeze them into the American picture with very little adjustment. We must re-examine all these theses, such as the role of the state, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the concept of party structure, and others in the light of present day reality. Those concepts that we retain we must translate into American terms; some concepts will have to be altered.

The final lesson from the 20th Congress which I will deal with is the struggle against the cult of the individual. You would think from the report that we don't face that problem. But that is certainly not the case. We do face it. The report mentions burocracy. Well, burocracy is just the reverse side of the cult of the individual, when you overemphasize the role and importance of leaders, you create burocracy and stifle initiative.

FOSTER NOT INFALLIBLE

Let me say here, that having had a very slight contact with Foster I know that he personally is a very warm and modest man. But we absorbed the cult of the individual from the Soviet party and proceeded to surround Foster with an aura of wisdom and ascribed to him qualities of leadership that were way out of balance with the weak position our party found itself in.

Foster has made enormous contributions, but he of course is not infallible. Certainly if our Party has made serious left-sectarian mistakes, Foster, as its chairman, bears a large responsibility. Since the report does not deal with this question, I assume that the National Board has not yet frankly faced it. My firm opinion is that we have had the cult of the individual around Foster and from him on down around other lesser leaders, and the principle of collective leadership has almost died in the process.

The final point I wish to discuss, around which I think the report is inadequate is the whole matter of a working class base and a working class orientation for our party. The great virtue of the CPUSA in the 1930s was its serious struggle to achieve a working class base. This struggle met with some success. The whole atmosphere around the party from top to bottom was a concern about the activities of the workers, a very conscious, organized determination to be a part of the working class.

All that has vanished now; we are not that kind of party today. It seems to me that the report from the National Board should have dealt most seriously with this aspect of the crisis in our party today. Why is it that the National Committee frequently makes urgent decisions to concentrate on industry, but then in life proceeds to deconcentrate away from industry even further? Why is it that workers have become such a small percentage of our membership? Is it because workers have less courage than other people and couldn't stand the attacks? Hardly that.

The reason for all this is that our policies have either been wrong or they have been so abstract that they don't provide even communist workers with concrete guidance for the problems they meet in their union activity.

Our country is unique in one respect; that is, in the enormous size of the working class, in its high degree of organization, both industrially and through the unions and in its great power, both immediate and potential. It ought to be clear that no socialist movement will grow in this country until it takes root in that great working class. Above all other tasks, it should be the task of the National Committee to face and cope with this task of orentating our party back toward the working class. The report does not give any indication of serious concern about this problem.

My remarks are so sharp because I am very worried about the future of this party. I am afraid that unless the National Committee looks back at its work with a much more critical eye, this party will not play much part in the building of a broad socialist movement which I am certain the American working class will begin to develop before very long.

Party Must Examine History Beyond 10-Year Period

By GENE

BRONX, N.Y.C.

The Dennis report itemizes a host of misjudgements, errors as well as good things but there is virtually no analysis of anything. It seems to me to have the short-cut style of Reader's Digest wihout that magazine's one redeeming feature: brevity. It is particularly dangerous to speak of mistakes in estimating the economic situation in the past without documentation and then toss off generalities for what's ahead without detailing.

Straws in the economic wind are significant when you know the wind. Dennis' report also blurs the Meany-Reuther relationship by an oversimplification of their differences on foreign policy. There's a big hassle over unification which is related to organizing the unorganized as well as trade union political action. I don't know how opposite the Reuther-Meany camps are on some of these questions. I don't want to use the attitude to India as a shibboleth the way we once used the Marshall Plan. I think our General Secretary should go deeper.

GLOSS OVER EARLY MISTAKES

Dennis' report seems to divide the last ten years into two periods: roughly up until the time most of the national leadership went to jail and then the period since. The mistakes of the first period are glossed over while the errors of the second period are magnified and the positive features underplayed.

For example: the outstanding contribution of the Draft Program was its contribution to our correct understanding of McCarthyism and how to fight it. If I remember correctly, this was our number one job. But Dennis is critical because the program was not clairvoyant. Some leaders have the ability to foretell what civil liberties will look like under socialism in the U. S. Fortunately, the Drafting Committee for the Program estimated their abilities more modestly and even then made mistakes.

I might also add that I participated in a lot of discussions after the draft was published. I also went to the conference which finalized the program. I don't think that the reports and summaries by Comrades Gannet and Perry accurately reflected the discussions down below. I think the program which emerged was a compromise.

An example of the minimization of errors in the early period was the treatment of the statement that the Party's declaration that the Vinson decision created a new situation was "open to misinterpetation." Quite the contrary, the interpetation by the membership was true. The estimate was wrong. Let us not blame the membership for mistakes made by the leadership.

MEMBERSHIP LOSS

Another point: it is no secret from anyone that our membership was almost halved in the period 1950-1952. This was no ordinary decline. This was not attributable to objective factors exclusively. This is more than a quantitative drop which Dennis refers to in a general way. But in a report which is supposed to cover ten years—there's no singling out of this and no analysis.

A couple of more points and then I'm through. The "flourishing" of our movement in the 30's was most intimately related to the mass upsurge of the people. We didn't suck it out of our thumbs. Certain objective conditions were present then which are absent today and may continue to be absent in the period immediately ahead of us.

Nevertheless, we treat the present problem in the nadir of our existence as though all we need do is change our posture and a few rules and the world will stand on its head. That's one of the reasons we didn't know when to retreat. We geed when we should have hawed. That is why I feel much more analysis is needed.

We frequently set ourselves objectives as though we're capable of anything we're willing to decide upon. Let's be honest. On lots of things we are a spit in the wind.

ANALYSIS NOT PROVED

I agree with the characterization of sectarianism which is applied to the errors but I don't think the report proves the point. But even accepting this, there's no indication of the way out. We're sectarian because we are isolated and isolated because we're sectarian. Where does this get us? When it comes to moving out on the $64 question the report plays it very close to the vest.

I think we have to go back a lot more than ten years to appreciate the fix we're in. I think we have to examine the manner in which we banished Browder (shades of Comrade Stalin and the way the CPSU destroyed elements which disagreed with them) and began to label everything which didn't smack of military discipline as Browderism.

Dennis states in his report that up and down channels have to be opened. He acknowledges the greater isolation of the leadership from the masses than the membership. But this isn't going to be overcome making comrades feel "free" to criticize That freedom should not be a license or something which is tolerated. Life has proven that the argumentation of those differences is the essence of true collective leadership.

The discussions of the 20th Congress and our own errors is one more indication. I feel the Dennis report inadequate because discussion among the membership is way ahead of the National Committee.

What disturbs me most of all is that I am certain that national comrades are capable of greater leadership than is being given. Some of the rambling nature of my letter and many other letters arises because the best and most experienced leaders of our movement have not entered into the fray—as individuals. It has not helped matters any that there was unanimity. What were the polemics? Who argued for what position and why? This is what the discussion is sorely lacking.

Read

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TV VIEWS

The Flowers That Bloom in the Fall

THREE O'CLOCK on Friday afternoon is an awkward time for me to be captured by TV, for my duty is to prepare the Friday night supper, and at precisely that time I start on the rice. This is a complicated procedure, in which I fry the raw rice with onions for 10 minutes, then keep adding water and soup at regular intervals, while I run between the TV and the kitchen during the commercials.

One Friday I burned some of the rice. That was when the Matinee Hour presented "Autumn Crocus" by C. L. Anthony. The announcement had said Margaret Truman would appear in this play, in which she had starred in summer stock. The housewife audience of the Matinee Hour was doubtless eager to see the President's daughter, and so was I, but Miss Truman was ill, and her part as Frannie Grey in "Autumn Crocus" was taken by Marilyn Erskine, a marvelously sensitive actress.

★

THE PLAY is set in a Swiss mountain resort, where sunset and evening star and a gallant innkeeper and background music from Schumann conspire against the defenses of Frannie Grey, a virginal vacationing Cleveland schoolteacher. The vacation is nearly over, Frannie is "past 29," and so we waver with her as she hears in the twilight the last call of summer, love brightening for the first and perhaps the last time, like the autumn crocus that bloom with the colors of spring.

We waver with Frannie, and we weep with her over discovery that the meek servant in the kitchen is the innkeeper's wife. We almost cheer her on as, despite this disclosure, she totters closer to the brink. When Cleveland and conscience win out, and Frannie tearfully turns away from her lover, we share the sobs of the entire cast, in a play that scorns the easy comfort of a happy ending but is all art for heart's ache.

And what happy ending can there really be? The housewives watching the Friday Matinee Hour between the cleaning and scrubbing and dusting know very well that though they weep for Frannie, the marriage she dreams of is largely a mirage, for even if the Swiss innkeeper were a single man, it is easy to forecast what Frannie's future would have been with him from the way he treats his present wife.

★

FRANNIE GREY'S dilemma is an evergreen theme with poets and playwrights. When lovely woman stoops to folly, it is a question whether she is happier at finding out too late, or just in time, that men betray.

A character in "The Seven Year Itch," for example, puts the question in words that are almost as blunt and ugly as the title of that Broadway success. "You've got to decide," he says, "which is the more painful—doing something and regretting it—or not doing something—and regretting it."

"The Seven Year Itch" has a married man playing with temptation like a colored balloon, and the situation is bright and brittle in which a young girl goes over the brink with little pain but also little pleasure.

The best of the sophisticated plays on that theme that I recall at the moment is the Jed Harris production of "Serena Blandish," in which the heroine remarks: "It makes them so happy, and it's so little trouble."

Life in these plays is at best like a flower of papier mache. Fresh flowers, like "Autumn Crocus" are more trouble but they are more rewarding.

★

MARILYN ERSKINE'S portrayal of Frannie was soft and sensitive and I don't see how anyone could have done it better. Yet as I watched Miss Erskine, I considered how Margaret Truman must have acted the part in summer stock, and I felt increased respect for the daughter of our former President. Miss Truman must indeed have possessed an artist's detachment in playing this role of melancholy spinsterhood (though perhaps she was already fortified by the assurance of her own coming marriage.)

And then I thought of the smart-aleck things that were written about Miss Truman's singing voice when her father was still President, and of how Harry Truman once threatened to whip a music critic.

Did not this incident indicate

(Continued on Page 14)

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

The views expressed in the letters printed below do not necessarily reflect our own. However we are glad to present their opinions and invite others to write to this column.

Time Is Ripe To Unionize South

MIAMI, Fla.

Dear Editor:

There was a new fresh breeze in the air at the membership meeting of the Miami Local of ILGWU, held at Electricians' Hall on Thursday, May 31, to hear the reports of the national convention.

The new atmosphere was apparent, first of all, in the attendance. The membership of the Local is almost 1,300. Some 300 chairs had been set up, but as the members kept trooping in, more and more chairs were brought in. The attendance, soon totaled an unprecedented 900! The majority of the workers were young women, predominantly Latin-Americans and some 10 or 12 Negro women. The seating was not segregated.

The delegation of three — a Negro woman presser, a young Latin-American woman operator, and the Local's manager,—were introduced.

The Negro woman delegate briefly expressed her pride and pleasure in attending the Atlantic City gathering which, she emphasized, was not segregated. The Latin-American woman delegate spoke first in Spanish, and then translated her remarks into English. In her 5-minute report she singled out the questions that most impressed her at the convention, namly, the speech of Mr. Gaitskell, and the promised organizing drive in the South which would have great importance to Florida workers.

In the course of Mr. Macey's, the manager's, speech, he made proud reference to the great improvements in wage standards ushered in by the union. But when he stated how glad he was that many union members receive $60 or $70 a week, he was interrupted by a voice from the rear of the hall, saying, "There's no such pay in my shop. We don't even get the $1 minimum." Mr. Macey heeded intrusion and asked the speaker to come forward. The worker readily went to the front of the hall and showed her pay envelope to the manager. "Very bad,"—said Mr. Macey. "That's very bad . . . come in and see me in the union office tomorrow. This must be changed."

Mr. Wechsler, the educational director, in explaining the need for a dues hike from $3 to $3.50 a month, spoke at great length of the great organizing drive for which these funds would be used. He said such a drive is now in progress in Miami, and that two shops are to be signed up within the week. He further stated that he would not rest until the garment industry is 100 percent organized, not only in Florida but in the whole South.

Two Florida Readers.

• • •

Readers Enjoys Books and Columns by Howard Fast

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Dear Editor:

I have been intending to write for some time to express my admiration for Howard Fast. He has become more than a author of progressive books. I believe that he has become a leader as well. I enjoy reading his articles. This does not mean that I do not enjoy the reading the rest of the Worker. But when I read the letters, I feel that many are too much inclined to place all the blame on our leaders.

I admit that I have also criticized them, but let us place ourselves in their position during these past trying times. While many of us sat back and waited for the tide to turn, many of our leaders were in jail, or else working under unbelievable strains and financial handicaps.

—E. B.

• • •

Job Plan for Unemployed

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Editor:

Reuther and Potofsky and Rieve of the labor movement have come out for large scale federal loans and gifts to needy foreign countries of material they need. This is to be given with no political strings attached, preferably through the United Nations.

I would like to suggest a modification of this to fit the plan in with the growingly serious unemployment in the auto and farm equipment industries.

Our government should allocate 2 billion dollars for gift or credit to needy nations of automobiles, trucks, farm equipment and the spare parts related to them. The money could also be spent to help nations build auto and farm equipment factories.

This would aid the poverty stricken people of the world without unacceptable conditions attached. At the same time it would substantially relieve the plight of our own unemployed.

Lots of workers don't believe in the defense jobs angle any more because it never seems to work and it is too militaristic.

• • •

Defends Quality Of U.S. Autos

DETROIT.

Dear Editor:

I was very interested in the article by Mason Roberson. It gave some interesting insights into why the manufacturers are planning this change in the color of the refrigerator. The thing I'm interested in is his comparison with cars. Roberson says, "Today along auto row you can buy any U. S. model with an unwritten guarantee that it will begin to fall apart after a couple of years of steady use."

He then mentions an unnamed British model allegedly giving three years guarantee. Now I agree that our cars could be better. Certainly the speed-up in the plans doesn't permit us to build the cars as good as we'd like to. And the engineering could be improved like better power steering, more safety, less horse power (gas eater), better handling characteristics, etc., and some of the chrome jobs are ridiculous.

But, all in all, I will rate our Ford, Plymouth and Chevvie with any car of its class in the world as far as durability, performance, style, etc. And the Cadillac with any expensive car, including the Rolls Royce.

Two other factors that contribute to short life of autos—poor roads and lousy drivers. How can Roberson compare an ice box standing quietly in the kitchen with a 3,000 pounds of steel booming along those bumpy roads and starting and stopping. I suspect that Mr. Roberson may be suffering from an affliction peculiar to left-wingers in this country—a tendency to belittle everything American.

I know two guys who have '55 Chevvies, one is in bad shape the other is OK. Why? Because the first guy doesn't take care of his car. Once we have socialism and the profit motive is removed we will be able to make many improvements in our cars. But all in all our cars are as good as anyone elses. Certainly, ours look better than theirs.

—HOT ROD.

• • •

Two Can Lighten Burdens of Wife

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

To charge as Elizabeth Lawson's articles do that the average working mother does more rather than less hours of house work because certain machines have brought certain processes and services back into the home, is to confuse unrelated matters.

The painting and carpentry etc., are done to save money—or because landlords are becoming increasingly unwilling to do their share of repairs. Whereas my own feeling is, that more mothers are harassed and overdriven at home essentially because more of them are trying to hold down jobs as well, as government figures show.

It will not do us much good at this time to talk in terms of how the working people in the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies are solving the problem of "women's double burden." I think if the current discussion teaches us anything in this field, it is that we cannot expect to adopt their solutions even when we reach their present political state.

I just wonder to what extent American women, with a considerably different background behind them, will want cafeteria meals and other "common services" which are perhaps joy to the woman who never had more than a one-room apartment or a peasant hut before?

The glaring omission in Miss Lawson's article is any reference to the problem of male supremacy, to the degree to which two people, man and woman, husband and wife, both working at jobs but with a common home and common responsibility in their children, can lighten the burden of one of them—the mother—by sharing it!—I. E.

Facts and Figures On Working Women

Dear Editor:

In the series on women and housework, Elizabeth Lawson, quoting Lenin, describes the possibilty in a socialist society of "transferring the economic and educational functions of the separate household to society."

It is a fact that for millions of families many of the questions raised about the home and "good home-cooked meals" as well as the desire of women for further education and development are academic. For these millions have to work—outside the home. They have jobs in factories and stores, and offices, or as in the South, whole families work in the fields.

Few women today feel any nostalgia for the "good old days" when grandma cooked and baked, sewed and mended and knitted, made cider and soap and heaven remembers what all.

More and more in the last half-century, women have shown a desire to work in all fields of endeavor. But this can never be done where women spend endless hours cooking, marketing, cleaning, and so on. While it is true that the washing machine and the electric iron lighten washdays, that is only part of the endless chores.

In "Women Who Work," by Grace Hutchins (Labor Research Association, 1952), the author gives sufficient facts and figures to quash once and for all the fantasy that women work for pin money. The book reports that 18,125,000 women work outside the home for a living and that close to two million of these women have children under school age. Nearly two-thirds of all working women support or partly support dependents in addition to supporting themselves. The great need is for all-day child-care nurseries and play schools. During World War II, beginnings were made for the care of children of working mothers, but that petered out with the end of the war.

But I don't think it takes too much imagination to picture a socialist society where husband and wife both go to work under conditions where the children will be tenderly cared for and properly educated by people trained for the job. In such a society parents will return from work, to find the house in order, supper prepared (or brought in from a cooperative restaurant), and the children safely delivered to them to spend a few hours together before bed-time. And the week-end could be a real picnic for the entire family, whether they stay home or go places.

August Bebel, German socialist, published in 1909 a remarkable book entitled "Woman and Socialism." The book is a plea for equality in every department of life, which will never exist this side of a socialist society. And even then, in my opinion, a century will pass before male supremacy ceases to be.

I know of no other book that so clearly and forcefully, citing facts and figures, spells out in detail woman's enslavement under capitalism.

SADIE V. AMTER.

The Worker Sports

ALL-STAR VOTING PROCESS SHOWS:

Reds Deeper in Stars Than Dodgers—At Least So Far

By LESTER RODNEY

THE ALL STAR GAME, which takes place this year at Washington July 10th, has become a fine annual institution, the more so because the players have won the goodly proceeds of radio, television and attendance revenue for their pension funds. For ourselves, we think that the high honor of being named to play in this game as the best in the league should go not to those who are outstanding for the first part of a season, but those who have proved themselves best over the long run. In other words, name the best players of the 1955 season for the 1956 Allstar game, thus presenting true Allstars, not half season Allstars. Sure, one so named (like Willie Mays in centerfield) might be languishing right now in June, but the class players usually come on later anyhow.

However, the custom is to name the best players in the early going and we'll string along. Why not give Dale Long his day in the sun before big Klu roars past him down the homestretch?

As this is written on Tuesday the 19th of June, most of the teams have played about 53 or 54 games, leaving 100 to go, a fact to keep in mind both as the permanent nature of the early leaders, and in the pennant race itself. In other words, if someone thinks that Pittsburgh is over its head with a thin pitching staff for the unusually heavy doubleheader times ahead, and not enough hitting balance to stay in contention, and that the Dodgers, or the Braves, have that old balance, there is plenty of time for their theories to take effect.

But to the Allstar picking. As of this moment, this would be our National League team:

1st Base — Dale Long of Pittsburgh. 2nd — Johnny Temple of Cincinnati. 3b — Ken Boyer of St. Louis. Catcher—Ed Bailey of Cincinnati. LF—Stan Musial of St. Louis. CF—Duke Snider of Brooklyn. RF—Hank Aaron of Milwaukee.

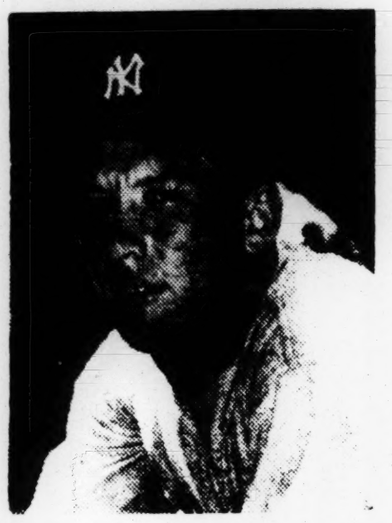
★

JUST as a reminder, the official starting N.L. team last July at Milwaukee was Kluszewski, Schoendienst, Mathews, Banks, Campanella, Ennis, Snider, Mueller.

In other words, our team has only two repeaters out of the eight places, Banks and Snider, and let me tell you right now you could easily pick Cincinnati's Roy McMillan and Gus Bell for those two positions right now.

And there is an interesting thing about the National League. We have Temple and Bailey of the Reds on our first eight. (Pitchers are picked by the managers later. I'd name and use Friend, Newcombe, Lawrence and Labine). Then the Reds have the brilliant fielding McMillan, currently hitting over .300, as a very legitimate candidate even over the heavy hitting Banks, and Bell right up close to Snider. In addition, the Reds have Big Klu, despite a late start, beginning to press Long at 1st. Rookie Frank Robinson is a good second choice for left field behind Musial. Jablonski, fifth in the league in rbis, isn't far from the top of the hot corner ratings. Post is languishing in a slump after an early injury, but is still a rightfielder who ended last year with

Star of Stars!



MICKEY MANTLE

40 home runs and 109 runs batted in on a .309 average.

The Reds are really up there on solid all round merit. That's clear when you start going over names and positions. Used to be the Dodgers pressing a man forward for almost every Allstar position. True, this is June, but is this a sign of changing times in the league?

Long will probably be an overwhelming popular choice in the voting, not only because of the sentimental admiration for someone who hits the top after being kicked around for years, but for solid reasons apparent in the statistics. He belongs — and a thought or two will tumble through his head as he trots out to take the field as the league's best next month.

★

AT SECOND, some voters will go for Red Schoendienst, now of the Giants, on momentum of habit. But the veteran has been ailing too long, and the actual fight should be between the productive leadoff hitters of the Reds and Dodgers, Johnny Temple and Jim Gilliam, both around the .300 mark. Temple gets the edge here because Gilliam played a lot of left field, but the Dodger draws more walks and knocks in more runs and it's close.

The Cards' Ken Boyer who rates with Long and Bailey of the Reds as the most improved player in the league, is off by himself as the third sacker with the early slump of Ed Mathews. Musial gets the nod over the league's Rookie of the Year to date, Frank Robinson, as a leftfielder, leaving Hank Aaron of the Braves for right, and the Duke, back in form, in center.

Centerfield really shows the strength of this league. Behind Snider are Bell, Richie Ashburn of Philly, merely last year's batting champ, Bill Bruton of the Braves, the league's fastest runner, having a fine hitting year, and Willie Mays, just starting to move.

Nobody tops this scribe in admiration for Roy Campanella, but he has started poorly and you have to vote for the hard hitting young Bailey if you take seriously the fact that this team is supposed to register the players' accomplishments to date this year and not their reputations.

★

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE starts roaringly with the Player of the Year, Mickey Mantle, in centerfield, and his Yankee teammate Larry Berra way off by himself as catcher. Then it gets thin. The depths of the National cannot be found.

We give first base to the comebacking Vic Wertz on heavier hitting over high average Mickey Vernon of the Red Sox, because Mickey has become a part timer. Nelson Fox of the White Sox will be the repeat second sacker despite a none too good hitting year because—well, name a better. For me, I will take advantake of the technicality of Gil McDougald of the Yanks having played three infield positions before settling down at short, and name Gil on much more important hitting, because otherwise he would be shut out by shortstop Harvey Kuenn of the Tigers, who repeats by margin of batting percentage over the amazingly skilled McDougald.

At third, it's Al Rosen of the Indians, by a good margin the sturdiest hitting of the league's third sackers to date.

We put Charley Maxwell of Detroit in left field, and if you never heard of him, the fact remains that this previous journeyman ballplayer flared up into a real hitter this year and has been playing fine ball. You may prefer a sentimental vote for Ted Williams. But Ted will be named as a substitute anyhow by Casey Stengel.

Mantle is "the greatest," period. The young man from the lead mines of northern Oklahoma, rushed up with such fanfare originally that the pressure almost beat him, has matured and his natural talents have asserted themselves. They include the ability to hit a ball further and run faster than anyone in baseball. In fact, he is already the most consistent tape - measure blaster in baseball history. Not even Babe Ruth left such a trail of "Xs" marking the spots in the various ballparks.

Rightfield is saved for brilliant young Al Kaline of Detroit by his surge to the .300 class. My second choice would be Kansas City's Harry Simpson, who has hit well, over the bigger name Hank Bauer, who is way down in the averages.

Berra has it all by himself, of course. The three time A. L. Most Valuable has really been valuable with his smoking bat in the cleanup spot behind Mantle forcing the pitchers to restrict their walks to Mickey to a minimum.

Pitchers, picked later by Stengel, will undoubtedly include his own Whitey Ford, Chicago's Billy Pearce, Boston's Tom Brewer, and Cleveland's Early Wynn. Others, Hoeft of Detroit and Kucks of the Yanks.

Prediction? Let's wait till we see the actual team. This is only the Worker's early vote.

Our Early All-Star Vote

N. L.	Pos.	A. L.
Long, Pirates	1B	Wertz, Indians
Temple, Reds	2B	McDougald, Yanks
Boyer, Cards	3B	Rosen, Indians
Banks, Cubs	SS	Kuenn, Tigers
Musial, Cards	LF	Maxwell, Tigers
Snider, Dodgers	CF	Mantle, Yanks
Aaron, Braves	RF	Kaline, Tigers
Bailey, Reds	C	Berra, Yanks

Old Gashouser Pepper Says It's Better Now

A lot of the old slap-happy "Gas-House" attitude has gone out of baseball, but Pepper Martin, the ring-leader of that dirty-necked old gang of Cardinals, thinks the game itself is better for it.

Martin, the "Wild Horse of the Osage," thinks his old pals Diz and Paul Dean "might want to burn me at the stake for saynig so, but baseball has come a long way since those days with the Cardinals."

The wrinkly, red-faced guy, now coach of the Chicago Cubs, said conditions had changed in virtually every phase of baseball.

"It isn't just the game itself," he said. "The players are bigger and stronger.

"We all live better. We ride in trains with fancy compartments and the trains and hotels have nearly perfect air - conditioning. The uniforms are better, the spiked shoes fit your feet and the leather wears longer. The gloves are bigger and more well constructed.

"And the ball—mister, it is a dad-gummed rocket."

★

MARTIN then spat contemptuously as he spoke of one phase of 1956 baseball that doesn't suit him a bit.

"They hit the ball a mile, but they measure home runs in inches," he growled. "That's right, inches. Now Mickey Mantle is a fellow Oklahoman of mine and we're right proud of him and the way he blasts a ball. But why do they have to drag out a tape measure and figure out those home runs of his down to the last inch? That's silly."

Martin recalled that the Cardinals of that famed 1934 pennant-winning season, definitely earned their nickname of "Gas-Housers."

"We had one uniform per player and when you had been on about a three-week road trip, we looked like we were from the other side of the railroad tracks as far as attire was concerned," he said. "And it seemed nobody on the club had money enough to buy a haircut."

The Cards came into the Polo Grounds for a series with the Giants and a sports writer remarked that they looked like they were a gang of dead-end kids from down by the gashouse. The name stuck and it typified the flaming spirit of the Cardinals of that era.

★

BUT MARTIN, the old pepper-pot whose very name became synonymous with hustle, said, "There are guys around now who try just as hard to beat you as the old Cardinals ever did."

"Every team has got 'em," he said. "On the Cubs guys like Don Hoak, Eddie Miksis, Pete Whisenant, they never quit trying."

"And Willie Mays," he said. "He plays as if he got a boot out of it. That was the way with me. I hated to see a game over with."

How was it, being back in the majors after a long career of managing in the minors?

"I feel," concluded Pepper, "like one possessed suddenly of great wealth."

Commencement Address

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the elements, has set off unseen and unfelt, vibrations that can deal death. Being no scientist I cannot find a more specific description than that. Virtually on the eve of your entry into life, you were told that future generations can be stunted or destroyed if the sum of radioactivity passes a certain point. But we needn't be scientists to accept their conclusions that we are not doomed: we can ride the atom as we rode the wild horses; master it as we mastered fire.

But the responsibility is every man's. Dr. Griswold did not tell the whole story. The knight-errant cannot ride forth in solitary grandeur to slay the dragon at the cross-roads. The new dragon can devour him without a sleepy blink. He must sally out, en masse, as old Whitman said, respecting his own soul, but finding its fruition in conjuncture with the millions. Others, as well as self, are are key-words of our time.

Others, are men and women who differ from us, in looks, in ideas, in heritage: they are Britons and Frenchmen and Nigerians and Chinese and Russians. They, like us, want life. Hence they have, to offer us, the greatest of all boons: mutual survival, which is what we have to offer them. Hence, our age, more than any other in all of time, makes brothers of us all. "Others," has become "us." To recognize that, to act upon it, is the contemporary imperative.

★

THIS, abbreviated, is the outline of an address I would like to deliver to the Class of '56.

CONTEMPT CHARGES against Prof. Wendell H. Furry of Harvard University were dismissed on government recommendation. The precedent was set when Judge Bailey Aldrich of Boston dismissed a similar citation against former Harvard instructor Leon J. Kamin on the grounds that the Senate committee had exceed its authority in questioning him. Furry, a frequent target of smears by Sen. McCarthy, was restored to his university post.

Two Conventions Approve Merger Terms

Meat Workers Near Unity

By SAM KUSHNER

CINCINNATI.—Concrete steps to unify all workers in the American meat packing industry into one union were taken here during the past two weeks at conventions of the two big unions in the field. Delegates at the convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and at a similar gathering of the United Packinghouse Workers voted to approve terms of a merger previously worked out by representatives of the two unions.

A joint convention of the two groups will be held sometime in the future to consummate the merger.

★

AT THE AMALGAMATED convention, where action was taken on the first day of the convention to nail down the agreement to merge with the Fur and Leather Workers, the proposal to seed up the merger with the Packinghouse union touched off a spontaneous demonstration which lasted for 30 minutes. It was followed by a further burst of enthusiasm on the part of the Amalgamated delegates the following day, when the entire executive of the Packinghouse workers appeared on the platform of the Amalgamated convention. Further indications of these feelings were shown by the warm response to the remarks of president Helstein of the Packinghouse workers when he spoke at the Amalgamated convention.

President Earl W. Jimerson of the Amalgamated described the action of the convention to approve merger agreement with Packing as a "red letter day" for the meat workers of the nation. Prior to the Amalgamated convention, 229 local unions of that international had stated their desire for the merger. Forty-one locals had gone on record as opposing the merger. However, at the convention it appeared that the decision of the delegates to approve the merger agreement was unanimous.

★

THE OFFICERS' report to the Packing convention said, "The all-out resistance by the employers to minimum labor improvements (in the packing industry) parallels such experiences as those of the UAW in the Kohler strike. This pattern of long hard-fought strikes is closely linked with the growing vigor with which the Eisenhower-appointed majority on the National Labor Relations Board is now wielding the Taft-Hartley law as an anti-labor weapon."

The report stressed new developments on the economic scene and singled out unemployment of auto workers. The officers asked whether new technological improvements will result in greater leisure for the workers or greater unemployment. It posed the problem facing the farm population of the country. In an attempt to answer the foregoing problems the report said:

"Part of the answer to these questions will be found at the negotiation tables (with employers for a contract) . . . . a shorter work week, improved pensions and other items. Part of their answer will be found in the ballot boxes. Both for the negotiating table and for political and legislative fight, labor will need its maximum strength—a strength which can be found only in a combination of a sound program and a unification of its forces."

★

WHILE the workers in both the Packing and Amalgamated unions prepare for the opening negotiations and ask both unions involved in a bitter and lengthy strike, proposals for unity to meet the great problems of the more than 400,000 organized workers in the industry seemed to the delegates to both convention to be a logical answer.

Steel Prepares for Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

auto and electrical firms, suggests that the idea of tying American unions to long no-strike agreements was a long-planned strategy of America's monopolies in the drive to weaken and "tame" unions.

★

THE HISTORY of the steel industry, which has experienced more general strikes since the war, than any other major industry, shows that strike preference is at times a calculated policy of the companies. They lose nothing by a strike because steel users cannot get steel anywhere else.

The industry is most profitable when it runs at full blast. Its capacity is anyway substantially above what the market can take even in "prosperity" days. It is more "economical" to take the slack all at once, in a simultaneous shutdown of all mills, than to operate partially and permit a possible depreciiaton of prices in the slower periods.

Moreover, there is protest, often vocal, from steel users against the steel companies' practice of taking advantage of wage increases to boost prices beyond the "necessary" level. The charge is made that the steel producers, acting as a monopoly, are appropriating an "unfair share" of the current take in profits. The steel companies are, therefore, not averse to exploiting strike tension to blame labor for the price hikes—the steepest in history—they plan to announce after a settlement.

★

THE ATTITUDE displayed by the steel companies also gives ground for the theory that they may force a strike before they bargain in good faith. In a letter to each of the union's 1,250,000 members alerting them for a possible strike, David J. McDonald, president of the union, labeled the offer of the "Big Three" companies—U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic—as a "take-it-or-leave-it" offer. The letter continued:

"In making this offer, the representatives of the industry stated quite clearly that, although we could bargain about details and the allocation of the costs of the fringe benefits, the total 'package' was a fixed 'package.'

"They also said that the only basis upon which they would conclude an agreement with us was a fixed contract, without reopeners or room for later negotiations on any subject, for a five-year term."

★

THE LETTER to the members analyzed each of the proposals in the "package" of the corporations and concluded that the raise of six cents an hour plus 1.2 cents additional on classifications annually, will be cut to five cents after the additional 1.5 cents hourly deduction demanded from employes towards insurance improvements and extra taxes are deducted. Some improvements in the vacation, insurance, shift premium, pay for jury duty, a seventh holiday, would take effect in later years of the five-year pact, certain of them only in 1960.

The union estimated that the actual average cost to the companies for the five years would be a little over 28 cents an hour. McDonald said the company claims the pact gives the workers more than 17 cents immediately and 65 cents more an hour in money and fringes by the fifth year, "is pure unadulterated bunk."

★

AS AN EXAMPLE of the type of "gimmicks" the steel companies "invented" to nullify their much publicized concessions, McDonald's letter to the members pointed out their claim the Supplementary Unemployment Benefit plan for up to 52 weeks a year would really yield "practically no benefits" to the members. The plan provides for 65 percent of takehome pay (less unemployment insurance) for a worker laid off, but not on the basis of his earnings for forty hours but on the actual hours he worked for three months prior to layoff.

A five-year freeze would doom any hope for the current No. 1 demand of the steel workers—premium pay for Saturday and Sunday at time and one half and double time respectively. The companies only offered an extra ten cents an hour for Sunday work—one twenty-fifth of what the union demands.

Texaco

(Continued from Page 2)

imports of oil that must be paid for in dollars are already one of the main sources of chronic British foreign exchange weakness.

3. To the Texas Co.: The acquisition of Trinidad Oil's extensive, and largely undeveloped, crude acreage in Canada and Trinidad. An automatically enlarged share of various British Empire markets through inheritance of the cartel-assigned Trinidad Oil quotas. A further subordination in the world cartel of the British-Dutch combines to the already dominant U. S. Big Five. Protection of its basic position by building up Western Hemisphere reserves: "Oil sources here feel that the political threat hanging over the Middle East oil fields was vital in Texaco's high price offer." (Journal of Commerce, June 8, 1956.) The cutting of taxes also figured in the price.

4. To Trinidad: Beaverbrook was wrong to call this "British oil," and the N. Y. Times not quite accurate in likening the storm of "nationalist protest" in England to the Iranian resistance to the 1954 sell-out to the International Oil Consortium. For the main oilfields in question really belong to the people of Trinidad, long under British colonial rule. A U. S. takeover of their main industry would mean a more oppressive foreign rule. To the people of Trinidad—who, (remember the Calypso singers?) expected great things from the U. S. during Roosevelt's time.

John F. Rojas, president of the Trinidad Oilfield Workers Union, accused the British Government of "gross betrayal," and expressed fear of the Americans "with their racial prejudices." British Labor Party spokesmen expressed the same worry, and the Cabinet had to "insist" as a condition of approval that Texaco agree to train local personnel for high position and avoid race discrimination.

However, nobody takes such assurances seriously, in view of the record of U. S. military bases in British Caribbean possessions and of U. S. oil companies everywhere.

5. To the people of the U. S.: During the week of the British debate, the related domestic issue of growing oil and gas imports flared on two fronts. Southwestern Congressmen representing smaller oil interests denounced Defense Mobilizer Flemming for evading Administration promises to Congress, and permitting the Big Five to steadily increase their oil imports while ignoring Flemming's program of "voluntary" restraint. The United Mine Workers union and certain railroad and coal interests demanded that the Federal Power Commission reject the pipeline cartel's request for permission to import Canadian-natural gas from their Trans-Canada Pipeline now underway.

Expanded Texaco foreign holdings will mean still more imports of low-wage oil to this country, at the expense of domestic employment, smaller capitalists, and the U. S. Treasury, since U. S. companies pay even less taxes to our government on foreign oil than on domestic.

The Texaco move into Trinidad will increase the likelihood of acute national liberation struggles on that island, and attempts to involve the American people, along with the British, in repressive measures a la Kenya and Ceylon.

The people of Britain, Trinidad, and the U. S. have a common interest in the world-wide defeat of oil imperialism, American and British, and in support for all efforts of people in oil-producing countries to regain control of their natural resources.

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

• Sharett Resignation in Israel
• Shepilov Tours Middle East

ISRAEL'S Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett resigned and was replaced by Golda Myerson. Premier Ben Gurion differed with the somewhat more moderate position of Sharett who stressed Israel's need for peace with the Arab states.

★

SOVIET Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov said his government would work for easing tensions in the Middle East. He made this declaration during his visit to Egypt where he conferred with Prime Minister Nasser. The Soviet Union also offered to extend considerable economic aid to Egypt including help in building the Aswan High Dam on the Nile.

★

CYPRUS was the scene of increased action against British rule as 19 British soldiers died in forest fires that were originally set by the British troops to flush out independent fighters. An American consular official was killed in Nicosia

★

CHINA is fulfilling her five year plan ahead of schedule according to deputy premier Li Fu-chun. Li said labor productivity increased 41.8 ercent over 1952. He said that wages and consumer goods production would have to be stepped up more rapidly in the future. Public Health Minister Madame Feng Yu-hsiang called for increased birth control education. She also said a dozen serious diseases, including malaria, were being cut down and could be wiped out in seven to 12 years.

★

THREE AMERICAN rabbis arrived in the Soviet Union to study the status of Jewish religious life in the USSR. They said: "Our prime task on this trip is to establish close spiritual and cultural ties with our co-religionists in Russia. Political problems will not be discussed." The three who arrived in Moscow are Rabbi David B. Hollander, Rabbi Samuel Adelman and Rabbi Hreschel Shacter.

★

THE GERMAN Social Democrats have again criticized Chancellor Adenauer for failing to initiate serious moves for reunifying Germany. The Socialists say that rearmament and affiliation to NATO bars German unification.

★

THIRTEEN African and Asian states appealed to the UN Security Council to take up without delay "the grave situation in Alegeria." The thirteen states stressed the cruel loss of life resulting from "French military actions."

★

OTTO STRASSER, an old-time Nazi tried to form ranks again in Bavaria but determined young Socialists and Communists demonstrated against Strasser's call for a "new order" in Germany.

CIRCULATION DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

El Sigle is their paper. . . .

"The great Chilean people's paper has just finished a campaign to raise five million Chilean pesos in one month. For a country like Chile, with a workingclass being paid starvation wages . . . this is a considerable amount of money to be raised in one month. . . .

Colon tells the story of a meeting in Valdiva held by the paper's sympathizers. An humbly dressed old woman got up and said she had very little she could give to the paper, only this. She deposited an egg on the table, and walked back to her seat.

The silence was broken at last by a voice: 'Let us auction the egg! Let us auction the egg.'

"And this was done. The egg brought at auction a considerable amount of money."

★

WE ARE intrigued not alone by the financial side of Colon's description, but by the intensity of desire to read the working-class press by the peoples in these colonial and semi-colonial countries, under conditions of considerable political repression.

Meanwhile, our own circulation efforts continue in a slump, with less than 100 Worker subs and 60 for the Daily Worker received nationally last week.

New York activity virtually ceased entirely, with only 13 Worker subs and 6 for the Daily Worker coming in. Jerseyites sent along just 3 Worker subs and 2 for the Daily Worker.

Here is how we stand in New York and Jersey in relation to targets which were due to have been reached in April:

THE WORKER

COUNTY	Goal (Subs)	Achieved	Percent	Goal (Bundle)	Achieved	Percent	NEWSTAND
Upstate	300	131	44	400	400	49	Sales for
Manhattan	2200	1879	85	500	178	36	Week ending
Bronx	1200	1024	85	300	10	3	May 27
Brooklyn	2000	1786	90	2000	853	43	3007
Queens	1000	911	91	300	209	70	
							June 3
Total	6500	5731	88	3500	1446	41	2985
New Jersey	750	572	76	600	353	59	

DAILY WORKER

COUNTY	Goal (Subs)	Achieved	Goal (Bundle)	Achieved	NEWSTAND
Upstate	118	59		37	Sales for
Manhattan	255	64		22	Week ending
Bronx	95	95		8	May 27
Brooklyn	384	96		2	3168
Queens	208	104		18	Week ending
					June 3
Total	1060	80		107	2928
New Jersey	189	78			

Fresh Strawberry Jam

By JO LYNNE
By Federated Press

ALTHOUGH the strawberry supply may be late and not too plentiful in most parts of the country, many homemakers will still want to make at least a few jars of the most popular of all jams.

A new type of jam, very easy to make, has been developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture home economists. The jam is uncooked and made with powdered pectin, so none of the flavor or quantity of the berries is lost. It will keep in the refrigerator for several months or in the freezer as long as a year, but will not keep at room temperature.

The jam has excellent color and flavor and because of its jelly-like texture, it spreads well. If it's too firm when opened, stirring will soften it. If it tends to separate, stirring will blend it again.

HOW TO MAKE IT

Three cups crushed strawberries; 1 package powdered pectin; 5 cups sugar; 1 cup water

Use fully ripe and sound fruit, sorted and washed. You will need 1½ to 2 quarts. Remove caps and stems and crush.

Add sugar to crushed fruit, mix well and allow to stand 20 minutes with occasional stirring. Dissolve the powdered pectin in the water, bring to a boil and boil 1 minute.

Add the pectin solution to the fruit and sugar mixture and stir 2 minutes. Ladle jam into jelly glasses to about a half inch of the rim. Cover and let stand until jellied which may take 24 to 48 hours. Then seal with hot paraffin and cover with metal lid. Put in freezer or refrigerator promptly. Makes about 9 six-ounce glasses.

Raspberries, blackberries, blueberries and peaches also proved very successful for this type of jam. A quart of blueberries, which should be ground, will make about 3 cups of crushed fruit. It will take 1½ to 2 quarts of raspberries and about 2½ pounds of peaches, to make the required amount.

STRAWBERRY STRETCHER

For an attractive company dessert or a treat for the family, try strawberry whip. Served as a topping for angel food or sponge cake it will serve 6 to 8 people. It may also be served in sherbet glasses with alternate layers of chilled vanilla custard, topped with a single whole strawberry.

1 and two-thirds cups fresh strawberries dash of salt
2 egg whites,
One-third cup sugar.

Wash and hull berries, drain well and slice. Add salt to egg whites and beat until stiff but not dry. Add sugar gradually, beating constantly. Continue beating until mixture stands in peaks. Gradually add berries, beating until they are well blended. Chill before serving.

VANILLA CUSTARD

2 egg yolks
2 tbs sugar
½ tsp vanilla, rum or sherry, or a little grated lemon rind,
1 cup milk, dash of salt.

Beat egg yolks, add salt and sugar. Scald milk in double boiler, pour a little slowly on egg yolks, then combine mixture and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly until it begins to thicken. Cool, add flavoring, and chill thoroughly. If a stiffer custard is preferred, mix a teaspoon of cornstarch starch with the egg mixture.

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Housewife's Job Seen As A Lasting Social Need

ARE THERE no women to challenge Elizabeth Lawson's articles of early May on the burden of housework?

Of course, we're all against household drudgery (or factory or farm drudgery) as we are all "against sin."

We are against the low incomes that deprive vast numbers of women of the conveniences that are now part of a "normal" standard of living. We are against the false values instilled by super-advertising that call for a complete domestic factory in every home, whether the equipment really saves labor or does not.

The point ignored is that there is a creative professional job now wrapped up in the routines of housework. I shall call it **maintenance of life.**

★

BY MAINTAINING life I do not mean just prolonging existence. I mean securing as much of order and cleanliness and beauty, as much relaxation from the strain of economic struggle, as much enjoyment in the group together as one can command resources to achieve. That means balancing the interests of members of a family group, of wide age-range possibly, so that each gets what he needs and gives what he can.

The family unit is essential for training children and adults alike to take responsibility in maintenance of life, so that they will be fitted to live in the larger collective responsibilities of the community.

The homemaker has the most highly skilled professional job there is, that of educator, group worker, social caseworker, nurse, recreation leader, and artist, a half dozen professions rolled into one, which a man and woman may share in making a home.

★

NOT THE LEAST feature of this homemaking job is that the professional homemaker is herself a part of the group. Women have forgotten this, have accepted the status of slave to everyone's comfort except their own, have acquiesced in the stigma put upon them that they have no place in the working world.

Perhaps women will have to set a cash value upon their home job to secure recognition of its worth, in producing and maintaining social beings.

I think we women should begin with ourselves, and with here and now, not with Socialist pie-in-the-sky. First of all, we should be proud of the homemaker's job. That job does not essentially include any drudgery that can be avoided by good planning and by attention to the first commandment, PEOPLE COME FIRST.

We women can begin now by getting together to insist that training for homemaking is primarily training for educators, who shall know how to bring up children and every family member (including father) to understand that **this home is ours,** and we all have a part to play to help make it a happy place.

As housework has moved out of the home, or into machines that children can not run, children have been left with less and less opportunity to learn to use their hands to help maintain the family life. Instead of making the evacuation of handwork complete, as Miss Lawson urges, we should be thinking how to retain enough to keep the hands of children and old people busy in tasks they can relate directly to family comfort and happiness.

★

DO NOT MISUNDERSTAND me. Housework, like farming, is going to be mechanized. In the main, production of food, cleaning, etc. will be done under mass organization.

But at the point of application of these services to the needs of a family, and to individual differences, there will have to be the skilled coordinator who thinks in human terms, —or all of life will be mechanized.

Mother may not prepare the meal. But someone must organize the family around this social occasion, or there will be none. My point is, not to despise the skill of the coordinator's job.

★

THE FIRST essential in dealing with the inevitable confinement incidental to caring for small children, or the sick, is to respect the job, and woman's right to keep fit by adequate time for rest, study and worth while social contacts. Women will have more courage to plan for these necessities when Marxist authorities stop telling them to walk out on the job because it is obsolete and socially useless.

Women **are people,** and should have ambitions and realize them. For a few years, while children are small, the homemaker's job is exacting and confining.

If poverty makes woman's hours unbearably long, we must fight poverty and inequality for women, and know what we are fighting.

As a citizen, the homekeeping women must take time for community work as did the women in Salt of the Earth, when the need came home to them. Let's begin with ourselves and our own attitudes. Let's tackle our acutal situations, complex as they are, and deal with them in the light of our greatest principle, PEOPLE (including of course homemaking women) COME FIRST.

—Bertha C. Reynolds.

FOREVER FAVORITE

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FLOWERS

(Continued from Page 11)

something wholesome in American democracy? Mr. Truman in that instance laid aside his Presidential dignity and acted like the average American father defending his daughter.

Furthermore, the music critic was never punished. He was not arrested or fined. He was not even called a Cosmopolitan. (I reflected, however, that he would not have escaped unscathed if the subject of his sarcasm had been his publisher's daughter).

I awoke with a start from these reveries, and it was not because a new program had already followed "Autumn Crocus." There was a suspicious smell of burning rice from the kitchen.

A good play on Matinee Hour is a dangerous thing.

In And Out of Movies and TV

David Platt is away on vacation. When he returns he will resume this column. In this issue, Elizabeth Lawson is guest columnist.

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

IN ALL the countries of the world—with the probable exception of the fascist states—we are this year witnessing tributes to Henrik Ibsen on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the playwright's death. His native country, Norway, has proclaimed an official Ibsen week.

Ibsen used the stage as a vehicle to present many social problems. In "A Doll's House," he, first among modern dramatists, put forward the major problem faced by women—their isolation from productive life and the resultant maiming of their character.

The story of the play can be quickly summarized. Nora, wife of Torvald Helmer, has borrowed from a money lender and for this purpose has forged her father's name. In the course of the play all her weaknesses come to light—her extravagance, her dishonesty, her tendency to spin fantastic yarns, her theatricality, her belief that as a pretty woman she is immune to punishment, her ignorance of all that goes on outside the walls of her home. She is the embodiment of reaction's ideal for woman even today, for beyond kitchen, church, and children, Nora knows and wishes to know nothing.

★

BUT EVENTS bring about a swift change in her character. The money lender threatens to expose her; she comes to see that her husband, whom she worshipped blindly, is interested only in presenting a respectable front to the world, no matter how flimsy that facade may be. Helmer wants his wife ignorant and helpless. "Only lean on me," he cries. "I will counsel you and guide you. I should be no true man if this very womanly helplessness did not make you doubly dear in my eyes." He refers to her as "at once his wife and his child," as a "bewildered, helpless darling."

In the midst of her difficulties Nora receives a visit from an old friend, Mrs. Linden, who has been forced to earn her own living. The contrast between the two women is striking, and the dramatist makes it clear that Mrs. Linden's independence, her direct experience of the workaday world, has made her honest, straightforward, and ready to face the consequences of her acts. In the end Nora, unable to make her husband understand or sympathize with her need for a life of her own and for independent activity and opinions, leaves him to find the answers for herself.

★

SUCH A PLAY could not have been written prior to the nineteenth century. In the latter part of that century, the development of industry in the Scandinavian countries brought into existence a growing army of women workers. Fields were opening for women outside the home; with growing opportunities women found new problems and new answers.

The play, which was translated into many languages, created a storm of controversy. William Archer wrote in his introduction to the American edition of 1906 that "Nora's startling 'declaration of independence' afforded such an inexhaustible theme for heated discussion, that at last it had to be formally barred at social gatherings."

Into this controversy the early Marxists were inevitably drawn. Paul Ernst, a member of the Social-Democratic Party who later withdrew from the Marxist movement, attacked Ibsen's treatment of the woman question. Another writer, Hermann Bahr, wrote a defense of Ibsen, and Ernst turned to Frederick Engels, hoping that Engels would join the anti-Ibsen chorus from the left, while the bourgeoisie attacked it from the right. This Engels declined to do; admitting the many weaknesses of Ibsen's dramas, he nevertheless declared that "they reflect a world where men are still possessed of character and initiative and the capacity for independent action." And Franz Mehring, a leading Social-Democrat, pointing out that in Ibsen's day a mass proletariat had not yet arisen, wrote: "For this reason the most revolutionary writer in Norwegian literature failed to find the key to the deepest problems of his time, so that Henrik Ibsen said: 'I am concerned with asking questions; answers I have none.' But Ibsen's way of putting his questions has made him a European writer of the first rank."

★

MEHRING continued: "In 'A Doll's House' Ibsen turns his searchlight upon the comfortable home of the philistine and pillories the falsity of the bourgeois money marriage. No longer does he veil the harsh truth. While he does not see any way of salvation, he does see the curse under which bourgeois society lives. While he does not yet understand the struggle of the oppressed class, he already understands the struggle of the oppressed sex. Nora is the pampered doll who plays with life and knows little more about it than a doll, until, brought into sharp conflict with life, she recognizes its crudeness and brutality and resolutely tears asunder the whole web of lies woven about her with its unnerving softness."

The performance of "A Doll's House" now running at the Greenwich Mews is an unusually exciting one, and people living in or near New York should see it before it closes on July 1. In my opinion, the play is as fresh today as when it was first published in Copenhagen in 1879, and struggles and advances of women since that time have made it more rather than less timely.

what's on

Sunday Brooklyn

WORKING-CLASS POLICY in the 1956 Elections, Sunday eve. 8 p.m. A symposium featuring Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers Party, Presidential candidate; W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished scholar and educator; David Goldway, executive secretary, Jefferson School; Clifford T. McAvoy, former ALP candidate. Sunrise Manor, 1638 Pitkin Ave. (IRT to Utica-Pitkin Ave. bus). Donation 50 cents unemployed; students FREE. Aus.: Brooklyn Compass Club.

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By Subway:
IRT: Flushing train to 69th St. (Fisk Av.) Stat. Walk north ½ block to 38th Av.
BMT: Astoria train to Queensboro Plaza. Change to IRT Flushing, then same as above.
IND: GG train to 65th St. Walk south 2 blocks to 38th. Av.

Week's News in Brief

• To Probe Loyalty Program

THE HENNINGS Committee, whose full name is Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights promised full investigation of cases brought before it by former Sen. Harry Cain. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, in an about-face, has criticized and urged review of the government's loyalty program. One case to which he referred was that of economist William H. Taylor, smeared in many public hearings.

DIPLOMAT John Stewart Service was cleared in the U. S. Court of Appeals of charges that there was "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty; however the three judges upheld the government's right to fire him. Service, a career diplomat, was one of the first targets of Joe McCarthy in 1951, and was dismissed from his State Department job. He plans an appeal to the Supreme Court.

★

A LIBEL SUIT for one and a half million dolars has been filed by radio and TV comedy star John Henry Faulk, charging a plot to blacklist him in the industry as a pro-Communist. The suit names AWARE, Inc., a blacklisting publication for the industry; Lawrence A. Johnson, said to be a financial backer of the publication; and Vincent Hartnell, author of "Red Channels."

THE MIAMI chapter of the NAACP rejected the method of the boycott to end jimcrow on city buses. In a meeting of 400 NAACP members and Negro leaders last week, the group supported the filing of a Federal court suit challenging the constitutionality of segregated buses. The resolution also asked the employment of Negro drivers. In Tallahassee, Fla., the local bus company suspended operations because of a boycott by Negroes begun May 28.

HOUSING for Negroes and other minorities will be st died in 24 research projects including such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, and other centers of Negro population to find or provide more adequate private housing for these groups, according to the Earl B. Schwulst, chairman of the Commission on Race and Housing which will conduct the survey. The Fund for the Republic has contributed $235,000 for the study.

★

THE TEXTILE WORKERS Union of America has asked for federal intervention to stop attacks on union organizers in the South. Union president William Pollack said police at Lyman, S. C. threatened eight TWUA representatives with arrest for trying to give out leaflets at a local plant.

★

THE TRANSPORT Workers Union has called on the bus drivers of Montgomery, Ala., and any other city or town where an anti-segregation campaign is being carried on, to refuse to cooperate with the employers' policies of segregation or discrimination. A resolution passed by the union's executive council blasted the White Citizens Councils and commended the courage, determination and maturity of the Negro people of Montgomery.

MERGER of the trade union movement's two major organizations among meat and packing workers was in the air as the Packinghouse Union convention was expected to approve unity plans with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. The Amalgamated unanimously approved merger two weeks ago. Official merger will probably take place sometime this fall at a joint convention. President Ralph Helstein of the UPWA predicted a $2 minimum wage in the industry "in the forseeable future" resulting from merger.

AN INJUNCTION to stop segregation on buses in Montgomery, Ala., was issued by a 3-judge Federal Court. The injunction, however, was suspended for ten days to allow city and state attorneys to appeal to the Supreme Court. This is the latest move in the six-month-old effort of Negroes in Montgomery to end jimcrow on city buses; Negroes have carried on a boycott of buses over this period.

T. S. Eliot Better

LONDON. — I. S. Eliot, American-born poet and playwright, is "feeling better" after he suffered a heart attack while crossing the Atlantic last week, it was announced.

Appeals Court to Get Sobell Plea for Trial

Morton Sobell's petition for a new trial, based on the charge that prosecutors in his original trial "knowingly and wilfully" used perjured testimony against him, will be carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals this week or next, his family announced.

Sobell's lawyers — Frank Donner, Marshall Perlin and Arthur Kinoy of New York and Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco — are moving to overrule Judge Irving Kaufman, who last week rejected the motion for a new trial.

Kaufman, who presided at the trial which sent the Rosenbergs to the electric chair and Sobell to a 30-year term in Alcatraz, said in an opinion echoing his earlier one, that moves for Sobell's freedom were intended "to embarrass and injure our courts and our country."

He said the appeal for a re-trial was "entirely devoid of merit . . . the prisoner is entitled to no relief."

The motion for a new trial for Sobell was based on evidence, unearthed since the old trial, that:

• Both the prosecutors Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn visited Mexico after Sobell was kidnapped there, but before his trial, and were fully aware that he was snatched, not deported from Mexico;

• That although they knew the Mexican government had nothing to do with the kidnapping and forced ejection of Sobell, they nevertheless told the jury he had been deported.

Kaufman said "I find it hard to believe that a man who was seized and blackjacked as he claims would not have immediately shouted out this injustice to the world instead of holding back this story as a sort of trump card."

The whole story of Sobell's abduction was spelled out before Kaufman himself, in a motion for an arrested judgment before Sobell was sentenced, and was embodied in every appeal to higher courts.

But the issue in this motion is not the fact that he had been kidnapped — that was known from the start—but that the prosecutors in the "atom-spy" trial engineered a fraud on the jury. This issue Kaufman left untouched.

TRIAL

(Continued from Page 5)

as the official position of the party.

"My understanding is that the Communist Party has always been opposed to any plotting by small groups, to conspiracies and force and violence," Charney testified.

He pointed out that this position was enunciated more than 100 years ago by Karl Marx in the "Communist Manifesto."

The defense is scheduled to continue presenting its case Monday in the U.S. Courthouse as the trial enters its 12th week.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE
to
JACK GOLDMAN
MONDAY, JUNE 25—6:30 P. M.
Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48 St., N. Y.
Jack Goldman Memorial Committee

Classified Ads

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SPECIAL DEALER Cost sale on our 1956 TV Floor Models, including RCA, Dumont, Zenith, G.E. and Admiral. Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave., (13th & 14th Sts.) One hour free parking or two tokens.

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City AFL, CIO Back Transit Workers Union

By HERBERT SIGNER

THE TRANSPORT WORKERS Union, under siege by a number of "splinter" groups trying to unseat it as collective bargaining representative of New York City's 35,000 subway and bus employes, has been pledged full support from the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council and the City CIO Council. Both wings of labor in the city joined Tuesday in condemning the Motormen's Benevolent Association as an "outlaw group" which had already been "repudiated" by the labor movement. The MBA was involved in the wildcat strike that crippled N.Y.C.'s subways Thursday, ten days ago.

"Their revenge apparently was to pull this indefensible 'strike' in the hope of creating chaos and confusion so that they might break the contract between the Transit Authority and the TWU," the joint AFL-CIO statement declared.

TWU spokesman Michael Quill and Matthew Guinan maintained that the "tempers" of the transit workers are "high" against these efforts to break the contract "and return the workers to the miseries of company-controlled craft organizations."

The Transit Authority has announced its plans to hold hearings on the cases of 478 motormen who took part in the wildcat action. Of these, 28 have already been suspended from their jobs without pay. The TA, by this punitive policy, is provoking another stormy situation, just as it provoked the motormen into their sudden strike.

Most transit workers, including TWU members, are bitter against the Authority over the issues of speedup, wages, sick leave and countless grievances. Whatever they may feel about the wildcat strike, or about the MBA, the transit workers were sympathetic to the militancy of the motormen and their desire for higher wages and other demands and are apparently in no mood to let the Authority have its own way indefinitely).

Quill and other TWU officials testified last week before a Brooklyn racket grand jury on their charges that a "waterfront mob" was behind the wildcat action.

★

THE TRANSIT Authority was also put on the spot, with the TWU asking, "Who in TA supervision worked with the mobsters? Who in TA supervision made management facilities available to them?"

The MBA, which says it has a majority of the TA's 3,100 motormen, is demanding the Authority recognize it as spokesman for this craft. A recently-formed Conductors Benevolent Association wants to unseat TWU among conductors. The American Transport Union claims thousands of members among all crafts. Another group in the field is Local 1397, Amalgamated Association or Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, whose raiding activities against TWU were repudiated last month by the N.Y.C. Central Trades and by the Amalgamated International Union as well.

Local 1397, which claims 2,000 members, won a partial court victory last week, when a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn ruled the TA had been "arbitrary and capricious" when it cancelled the union's contract last September.

Meanwhile a rally of some 1,000 MBA members agreed to abide by a temporary court order barring a subway strike. The court set June 28 for a hearing on the TA's bid for a permanent injunction. The MBA says it will challenge the constitutionality of the Condon-Wadlin state law which bars civil service employes from striking.

The TWU after more than 20 years of organizing, finally gained sole collective bargaining rights in 1954 after a union representation election revealed overwhelming support for it among 27,000 transit workers balloting. This was followed last summer by an extension of TWU's pact to Dec. 31, 1957.

★

IN THE PAST YEAR however, anti-TWU activities and groups have spread on the subways and bus lines, feeding on the legitimate grievances and discontent that apparently exist among sections of the transit workers.

Motormen, for example, get $2.20 an hour, a low wage compared with top-rated skilled workers in many other industries. TWU, in a letter to all motormen, acknowledged that they are "still grossly underpaid." The union also maintains that New York transit wages are the best in the country, and that the TWU contract is tops.

The fact that a breakaway group like MBA has been able to win over at least hundreds of motormen is seen as pointing up the lesson that TWU, like many industrial unions in the country, has evidently not given enough attention to the legitimate and special demands of the skilled sections of the workers.

The issues plaguing many transit workers, however, seem to cut across craft lines. The loss by the union of pay for the first day of sickness created a storm among transit workers which was utilized by the various "splinter" groups to fight the TWU. The union agreed to give up the first day's sick pay to win extended coverage for those workers seriously ill over a long period. Most workers, sick for only a day or two, apparently resented this change. TWU leaders contended this contract compromise had to be made in the face of a Transit Authority drive in the State Legislature to substitute a three day waiting period.

★

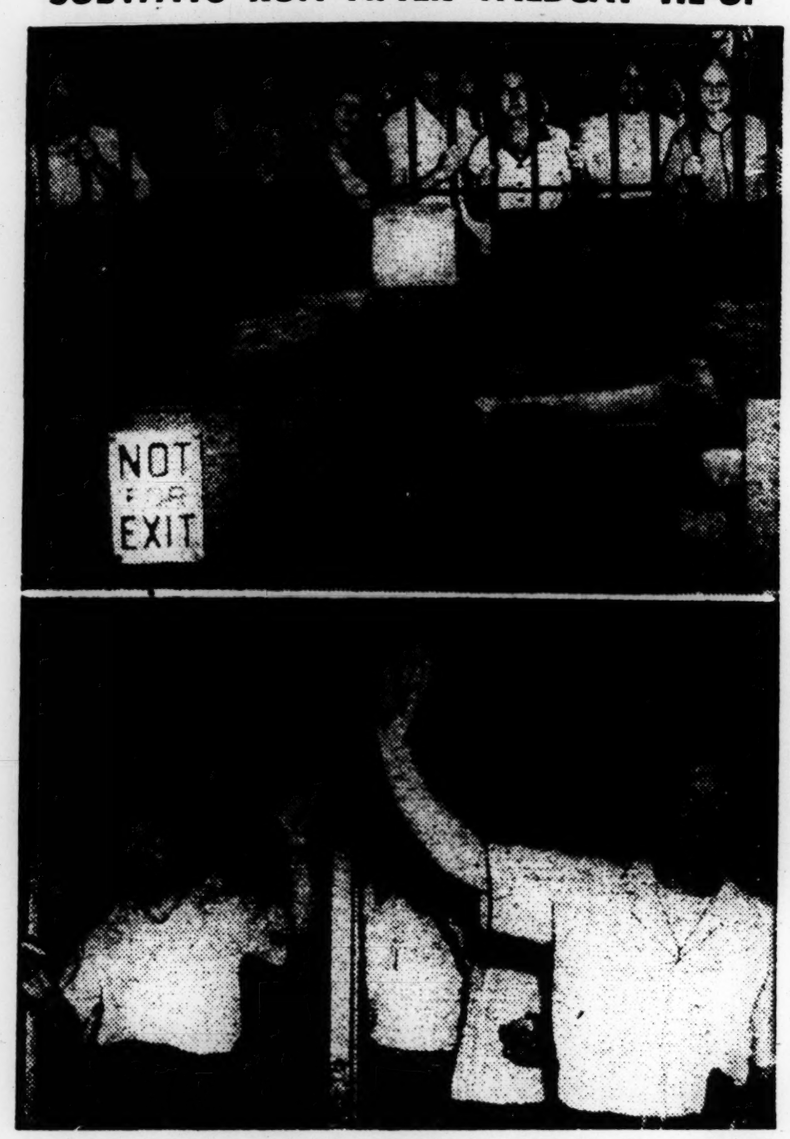
THE PRESENT Authority economy program has also had strong effects among sections of the transit workers, with speedup a hot issue, layoffs, medical disqualifications, elimination of bus runs, and other issues very much alive on the subways and buses. TWU says it is fighting effectively on all these grievances, but the picture also indicates that the anti - TWU "splinter" groups have been able to capitalize on these issues and TWU shortcomings in handling them.

In the midst of this scrambled and turbulent picture in the city's transportation heart, the Transit Authority and all anti-union forces in the city are riding high. This scrapping among transit workers, the fight of different organizations for recognition, the many-sided attacks on the TWU which is the established industrial union in the industry despite its weaknesses—all this is seen as harming the Transit workers and helping their bosses.

The strong stand of the joint AFL-CIO in the city behind TWU and against the "splinter" groups may help turn the tide and convince the overwhelming majority of transit workers that their fight will not be advanced outside of the united labor movement but instead, that they can best protect their interests in and through a strengthened and improved TWU.

The TWU itself is apparently faced with the need to take steps to encourage the transit workers that this is, in every way, their union.

SUBWAYS RUN AFTER WILDCAT TIE-UP



Frustrated passengers (top) peer through closed gates in the Coney Island subway station at the start of a nine-hour wildcat subway strike that crippled New York's rush hour transit June 14, as 400 motormen walked off their jobs. At bottom, a group of motormen return to work after union meeting. Issue in the walkout was the demand for recognition of the Motormen's Benevolent Association, an independent union characterized as a "splinter group" by the AFL-CIO.

Milk Hearing July 10

ALBANY. — A Federal milk hearing will be resumed here July 10 on a proposed Federal-State marketing order which would affect 16 New York counties and 13 in New Jersey.

Watson Dies

Thomas J. Watson, 82, chairman of the board of the International Business Machines Corp., and of the IBM world trade corporation, died last week in Roosevelt Hospital after a brief illness.

Labor in New York

By Herbert Signer

• State AFL Meets June 25
• Want "Major" Union Drive

STATE FEDERATION of Labor will start its 93rd annual convention at the Hotel Commodore in New York City tomorrow (Monday) June 25. The big issue is expected to be the policy on merger with the state CIO.

With the building trades dept. of AFL-CIO having called off its ban on local AFL-CIO mergers, the prospect for speeding labor unity in New York has improved. The first formal merger talks between state AFL and CIO leaders held two weeks ago will be followed up by two days of discussion on July 17 and 18.

What happens at this week's state AFL convention will no doubt tell the story as to what can be expected in the near future regarding merger prospects. The state CIO convention is currently scheduled for August 24-26. By that time, it is hoped, the final plans for unity of the state's two million unionists will have been agreed on.

★

HOTEL TRADES COUNCIL weekly paper, "Hotel," discussing the survey published last week which pointed out that New York State has more union members than any other state in the country but also has the greatest number of unorganized workers, concludes:

"That's a fact which ought to set off a major organizing drive."

"Hotel" says that union leaders are agreed that bulk of the unorganized workers are white collar and service industry employes. One example given is that only some 80,000 workers in restaurants, cafeterias, and bars are unionized, whereas the potential in the state adds up to about 400,000.

Pres. Howard Coughlin of the AFL-CIO Office Employes International Union is quoted as saying there are in New York City alone about 680,000 workers in commerical offices who are eligible for unionization.

To which we might add the several hundred thousand state and local government employes in the state, the big optical industry in Rochester, shoe plants in Binghamton, the retail and wholesale industry, parts of transportation (taxi, truck, warehouse), and numerous small

metal and machine shops.

All of which adds up to emphasize that labor unity is sorely needed in our state. A united state AFL - CIO could "set off" the major organizing push asked for by the hotel union paper.

★

SHORT TAKES: First local AFL-CIO merger in N. Y. State has taken place. A Genessee County Labor Council has been set up (Western New York) and has been chartered by national headquarters. . . . Negotiations for a new contract covering 1,000 employes of the Whelan and Liggett store chains are under way. Retail Drug Employees local 1199 is asking for an $8 pay boost, higher minimums, improved vacations and other benefits. . . .

★

Teamsters local 237 (City Employes Union) is pressing a campaign to boost pay for laborers in all N.Y.C. departments. . . . Members of the executive board of local 6, Hotel & Club Employess, were told by union president David Herman to speak their minds freely, "even if you find yourself in a minority of one. . . . "

★

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers will hold its eighth annual leadership training institute starting July 1. Union delegates from all over will study and discuss for a week issues in the 1956 election campaign, state of the clothing industry, union affairs, local union activities, etc. . . .

Cutters local 10, ILGWU, says work has picked up in all trades and the union is patrolling the market to enforce the ban on overtime to make room for hiring of cutters who have been out of work. . . .

SCHOOL AID BILL CLEARED

WASHINGTON. — The House Rules Committee today cleared the $1.6 billion School construction bill for a House vote.

The committee in the morning heard Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R-NY) condemn the bill as "robbery" and "unadulterated socialism — American variety.

Rep. Ray Madden (D-Ind) reminded him that in the 1952 election Gen. Eisenhower had promised Federal aid for schools.

The House Education Committee today voted 14 to 10 to pigeonhole a bill to deny Federal financial aid to school districts that fail to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court decision against segregation.

Rockwell Kent Recuperating

AUSABLE FORKS, N. Y.—Artist Rockwell Kent is recuperating at his home from an emergency operation performed May 24.

A family spokesman said it would be several months before Kent will be able to "take any extended trips."

He was operated on five days before he was to have testified before the House Un-American Committee in Washington.

Kent was discharged from a hospital Monday.

ILWU Helps 8,000 Kids Get Dental Care

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Success of a pilot program under which children of Pacific coast dockworkers received prepaid dental care has led to extension of the program for another year.

Trustees reported that 8,000 youngsters received dental care that under the plan.

STEEL PREPARES FOR STRIKE

The Worker
National Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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Walkout Slated June 30 Unless Terms Are Met

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICA'S STEEL industry employing 650,000 workers will be shut down by a strike at midnight, June 30, unless the steel corporations come through with acceptable terms in the week still left. The 175-man Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America, after rejecting the offer of the corporations and authorizing a strike, scattered homeward to prepare for the walkout.

From all indications at this writing, the steel companies count on a strike. Sheet users have built up tremendous stockpiles in recent months spurred by reports a strike is likely and that steel prices, as always, will go up steeply after a settlement. Also, because of the tremendous stockpiles, the industry figures on a big drop in steel operations in the months ahead. The companies also believe they need a strike to "justify" in the public eye, the big price boost they are planning to slap on steel after a settlement.

But the really big objective of the steel corporations, for which they have long been preparing, is a five-year, no-strike, no-wage reopener contract like the one already imposed on the electrical industry.

★

THE UNITED Steelworkers of America noting an 11 percent rise in productivity and the huge profits, flatly rejected the terms offered and especially the five-year idea. David J. McDonald, president of the USA, said the proposal of the steel companies is a "reflection of Boulwareism." R. L. Boulware, vice-president of General Electric, in charge of labor relations, set the five-year example when he put over the idea in negotiations with the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) last year.

In that agreement the electrical workers are limited to an annual three percent raise for five years, with the contract frozen and no right to strike for any reason. Westinghouse Electric, GE's major rival, was so determined to get the same advantage tha its employes were forced to strike for five months and still the company remained unmoved from its demand for a five-year pac. The original move for a five-year pact was proposed by the auto companies last spring, but they were held down to a three-year pact.

The close interlocking between the steel interests and the

(Continued on Page 13)

'Assignment: USA Commencement Address, 1956

By JOSEPH NORTH

I HAVE GLANCED through the speeches delivered at the commencement exercises, this June of 1956, and found that they contain less of pomp and platitude than those I remember which had more cliches than a dictionary has nouns.

The times, I believe, clamor for the forthright. Soul-searching is universal and for good reason, so the cliche is left in the corner like a drum with a gaping hole. Dr. Griswold of Yale seemed to be aware of the need to depart from the platitude when he said, "Year after year, these congregations hear the same exhortations, the same appeals to youth to sally forth, knight-errant, and slay the same old dragons in the same old sinful world."

All that needs to be said was not said, I feel. Please permit a man who respects as well as loves the Class of '56, to add a few sentiments, observations, of his own, something of this kind:

★

YOU WERE born in a world where one life was given to you to live. One life, only, and in a world that has beauty and majesty, and yet, as our own Thoreau said, most men lead lives of quiet desperation. That was true of his day, it is, in the main, true today.

I believe I understand Bruce Catton who spoke at Union College to say he has "neither inspiration or fright to offer you." But I do not believe he is right. Nor do I hold with him that your basic difficulties arise, "not because you were born in this deplorable century, but simply because you have been born into the middle of the human race."

The 20th Century has much in it to deplore, true: but there is much more in it that inspires. Nor is it misfortune to be born human. Unlike the old ditty I would rather be that than a fish. I cannot agree with Dr. Catton's unspoken judgement that the problem confronting man, this century, is essentially the same as that which loomed before our ancestors in all previous centuries.

★

OURS IS THE century of decision, and the time is now. Man can become god-like on earth, if man survives. He has forged the key to unlock matter. Soon he can make the dead, inflexible rock bend and melt into fuel, give fire, spout energy inexhaustibly, as the California scientists attest. He can already move mountains and make flowers grow on the desert.

And he can destroy all of life on earth.

What he will do depends in large part on you, Class of '56. The life of quiet desperation can lead us to the roaring cataclysm. Man's greatest enemy today is apathy, indifference to the elements of fright or inspiration that lie everywhere around us.

★

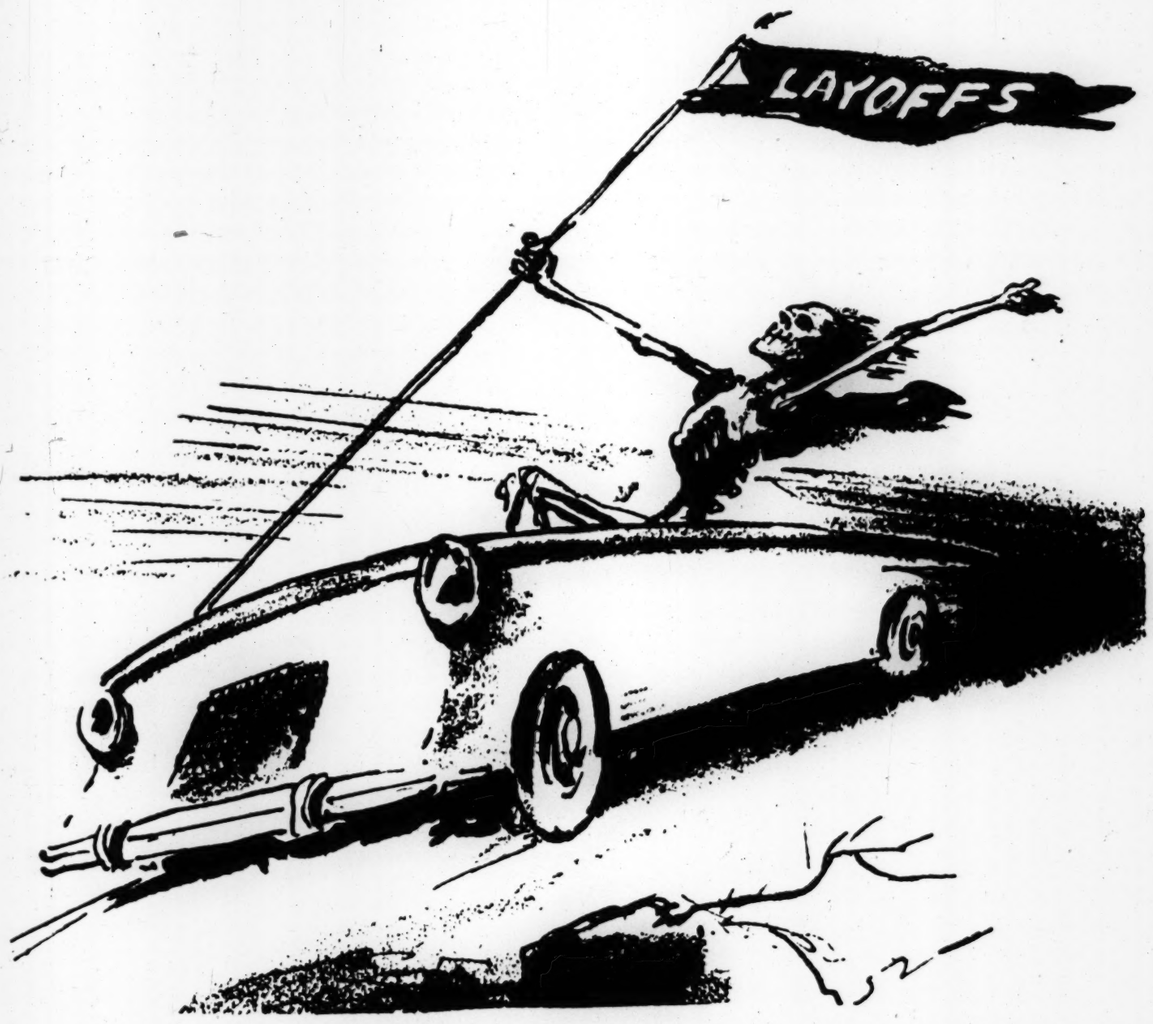
CONSIDER: man, in unlock-

(Continued on Page 12)

AMERICA'S ROAD TO SOCIALISM

In pursuance of an arrangement between this paper and the Communist Party, four pages are devoted to a discussion of the past and perspectives of the American Left. See Pages 7-10.

ROLLING READJUSTMENT



NEWS I: ...: Treasury Secretary George Humphrey said the economy is "proceeding in a satisfactory way." He described the lay-offs in the automobile industry as "a rolling readjustment."

Michigan Asks US Aid to Jobless

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Michigan communities representing more than 55 percent of the state's population have called on the state legislature to join with the United Automobile Workers in a program of unemployment relief. Their action came during recent days as the number of jobless in the state soared above the 200,000 mark and automobile manufacturers scheduled a 58 percent cutback for the third quarter of this year.

Gov. Mennen Williams estimated Michigan jobless will reach 280,000 by August.

UAW officials said that the total of automobile workers unemployed in seven states is now 200,000. In the farm equipment industry, a new wave of layoffs involving about 2,500 was scheduled at the International Harvester plants in Illinois and Iowa during June. It is estimated that 17,000 have already been laid off by five major firms. Minneapolis-Moline has closed down some plants and curtailed others. J. I. Case will shut down its Rock Island foundry and close its entire Burlington plant in the fall.

A "task force" of mayors of a number of Michigan cities as well as Toledo, Milwaukee and South Bend, and including Gov. Williams and top UAW leaders will shortly visit Washington to place their demands for relief before the White House and Congressional leaders.

★

MEANWHILE a special session of the Michigan legislature is debating proposals by Gov. Williams to increase unemployment compensation to an average of $56 a week compared to its present $33.50, and to cover 39 weeks instead of the present 26.

The "task force" originated in a conference of 42 mayors with UAW representatives. It will demand improvement in federal unemployment compensation procedures, a moratorium on home mortgages for laid-off workers, raising individual income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 for each dependent, and immediate launching of public works programs, such as highway, school and hospital construction.

Colonial Workers Cherish Their Newspapers

SADLY and anxiously we're forced to report that our reluctant "plea of financial desperation" of last week brought only a modest response. We wrote then that the efforts of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press to raise $100,000 to help finance publication of The Worker and Daily Worker had thus far yielded only $55,000, and this made the going very rough for us.

Only about $3,000 came in as a result, and we need $5,000 a week for the next eight weeks. So a crisis situation has become even more critical. We're looking to our readers and supporters everywhere to help us out of the immediate hole.

Send your contributions to: Emergency Committee for a Free Press 575 Sixth Ave., New York City. Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

There was a remarkably apt colum in last Tuesday's Daily Worker by our Puerto Rican contributor, Jesus Colon. He wrote movingly about what a pamphlet, a book, a newspaper means to the workers and impoverished peasants of Latin America.

"A workingclass paper or book is read and passed along until the cheap material in which these articles are usually printed starts tearing itself into all kinds of crazy angles and the printed word just disappears from what is left of the paper," Colon wrote.

"The way in which the workingclass and the people in general read and support their papers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is something we have to admire. They have very little, and a great deal of that very little is given to their paper."

"Take, for example, El Siglo—The Century—the great Chilean workingclass daily paper. The Chilean workers and peasants, as well as a great part of the Chilean middle class, feel that

(Continued on Page 13)

Harriman Drive Falters; Adlai-Estes Ticket Hinted

GOV. AVERILL HARRIMAN of New York stepped up his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination last week but all developments favored Adlai Stevenson.

• Item. Harriman's earlier claim to be the most zealous battler for civil rights was compromised by revelations that his backers have been trying to convince Dixiecrats that the New York governor is really "moderate" on the issue;

• Item. Sen. Estes Kefauver rejected proposals that he join Harriman in a "stop Stevenson" bloc and thereby heightened speculation that he may seek or accept second place on a Stevenson ticket.

The revelations concerning Harriman's dickering with the Dixiecrats came suddenly with a statement from Oklahoma's Gov. Gary, newly-named chairman of the Harriman campaign committee, that he had received assurances from the New Yorker that his position on civil rights was one of "moderation."

When this news broke, Harriman hastily disavowed the word, contending it was a matter of "semantics." But he expressed pleasure that Gary had accepted chairmanship of his campaign committee and angrily attacked those who thought "this one question" of civil rights should dominate the campaign.

The furor over this incident hadn't died when it was learned that Carmen DeSapio, Harriman's chief backer, and New York Democrats identified with the governor's campaign, were pitching a party for Chairman Richards (D-SC) at Washington's Mayflower hotel. Invited besides Richards were a number of Dixiecrat Congressmen whom Harriman supporters were seeking to line up behind their candidate by assuring them he isn't as zealous on the issue as they believe.

★

KEFAUVER made his approaches to Stevenson in a "Meet the Press" TV broadcast last Sunday. He said he had lost his head and made mistakes in the sharpness of his attacks on Stevenson. He would not join a "stop Stevenson" movement and if Adlai is nominated he will support him loyally.

The Tennessean's attitude aroused speculation that an agreement might be in the works for a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. If such an agreement was reached, Stevenson, with his present 500 votes and Kefauver's certain 175 votes, could be expected to achieve the nomination by the second ballot.

However both Stevenson and Kefauver headquarters denied a deal and Kefauver said he was not ready as yet to take himself out of the race for first place on the ticket.

Civil Rights Plank Is the Big Issue As Demo Platform Makers Meet Aug. 6

By ROB F. HALL

THE crucial question which the platform committee of the Democratic National convention must answer is what the plank on civil rights shall say. But if the plans of Paul Butler, the party's national chairman, do not go awry, that question will be answered and the plank written long before the platform committee meets in Chicago on Aug. 6, a week prior to the convention proper.

Butler's idea is that the plank should go no further than the general principles enunciated in the 1952 platform, and any changes would be in the direction of making it even more general.

The 1952 plank pledged the party "to continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination" and listed its goals as equal opportunity for employment, security of persons, and voting equality "free from arbitrary restraint." It endorsed legislation "to secure these rights to every one."

By avoiding specific proposals for legislation to protect the right of Negroes to vote in the South and to prosecute racists who practice violence against Negro voters, and other legislation urgently needed, such as FEPC, Butler hopes to placate the conservative Southern wing and hold the Dixiecrats in line.

★

THE FREE-WHEELING and sometimes bitter controversy over the civil rights issue which has been raging for weeks now makes it extremely doubtful that Butler will get his wish. Any agreements reached prior to the opening of the platform committee hearings may very well prove untenable after testimony by representatives of Negro organizations, labor, ADA and even some state Democratic organizations.

Among the latter, a notable case is Michigan where the Democratic state convention instructed its delegates to Chicago to fight for a stiff civil rights plank including the very items which Butler wishes to exclude, viz;

1. Support and implementation of the Supreme Court decision on segregation and other violations of civil rights.
2. A Fair Employment Practice Commission.
3. An anti-poll tax law and a law against lynching.
4. A Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.
5. A permanent Federal Commission to appraise civil rights and recommend action.
6. Refusal to seat candidates whose elections were obtained by unconstitutional and illegal denial of the right to vote.
7. Appropriation of federal funds for education and housing with the provision that segregation be ended in these fields.

★

THE MICHIGAN Democrats also named Rep. Charles Diggs, the state's Negro Congressman already identified with the most militant struggle for Negro rights, as their representative on the national platform committee.

Illinois has designated Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill) vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, for a place on the platform committee. Although Dawson has expressed himself in favor of a statement of "general principle" as against specific demands, it's a safe bet he cannot ignore pressure from labor and Negro organizations.

Carmen DeSapio, New York state Democratic leader has asked Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) to represent the empire state on the platform committee. If this powerful spokesman for civil rights accepts the invitation, he will be an effective voice against Butler's stand-patism.

At its meeting early this month, the AFL-CIO executive council approved a number of planks, including one on civil rights, which its representatives will submit to the platform committee in Chicago.

Although their contents will not be made public until early in August, labor's insistence on a strong civil rights plank is well known. At the Michigan state CIO convention, President Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers was cheered when he declared that if the Democratic Party continues to sacrifice principle and program for a phony party unity, it will lose the 1956 elections.

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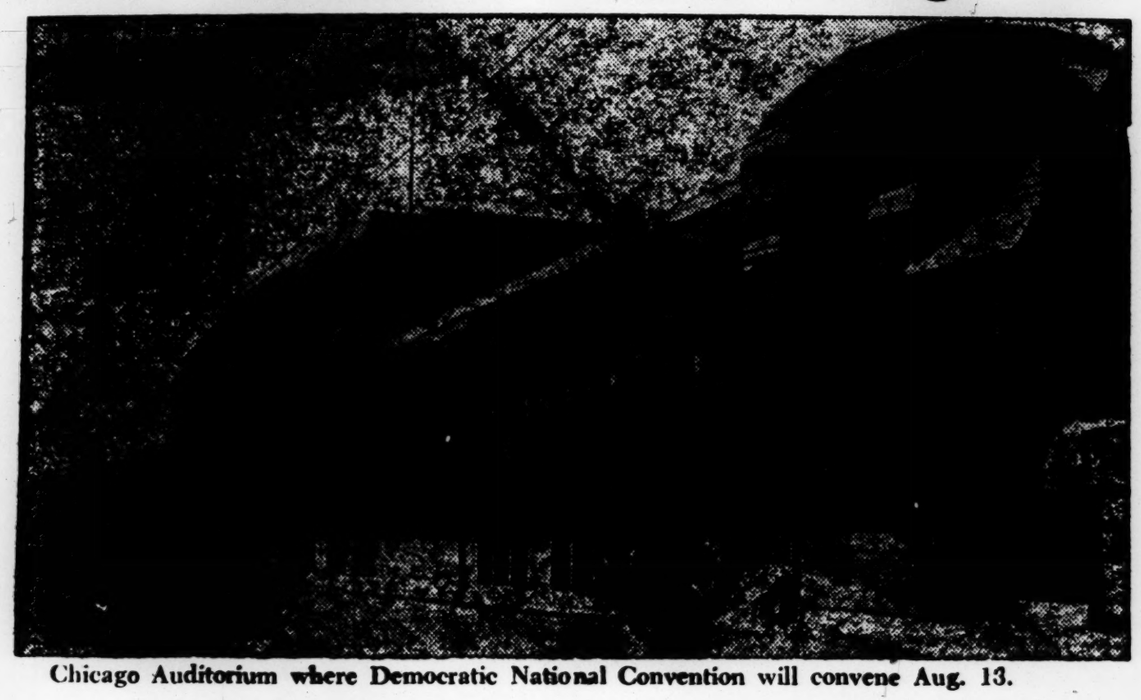
EMIL MAZEY, UAW secretary-treasurer speaking before the same convention, denounced efforts of top Democrats to appease the Dixiecrats, declaring that labor delegates to the Democratic national convention should lead a fight "to drive the Dixiecrats out of the convention," not only because of their violation of Negro rights but also for their hostility to labor.

Paul Butler appeared at the convention a day after Mazey's blast and in his speech to the delegates argued that labor should make peace with the Dixiecrats. His plea being received in cold silence by the 900 delegates, he later elaborated his position to newsmen. Labor, he complained, is making civil rights the only issue.

★

ALL AFL-CIO UNIONS in the mid-west have been invited to send representatives to a five-state political action conference in Chicago July 16. The call is signed by James McDevitt and Jack Kroll, co-directors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Although the agenda seems mainly devoted to organizing support behind labor-picked candidates in the congressional campaigns, it is expected to discuss labor's position at the platform committee hearings.



Chicago Auditorium where Democratic National Convention will convene Aug. 13.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Louisiana Kills Scab Law
• Fight Loyalty Firing

THE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" law in Louisiana is on the way out. The state senate and house of representatives have both approved repeal bills. Gov Earl Long is expected to okay the measure. The Louisiana AFL and CIO (now merged in one body) put up a big campaign to achieve this victory.

This is the first southern state to take this step. Back in 1947, Maine, New Hampshire and Delaware repealed previously adopted scab laws.

The Louisiana victory was preceded by labor victories in last year's primaries over sponsors of the state's "right-to-work legislation.

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THE COMMUNICATIONS Workers Union convention, by a five-to-one majority, upheld an executive board decision to take to arbitration the case of a local union president on so-called security grounds. The member was fired for allegedly falsifying his ties with the Socialist Workers Party, which is on the so-called subversive list of the attorney general. A big floor fight preceded the vote. CWA president Joseph A. Bierne argued for the board ruling. The convention action was seen as a victory for civil liberties.

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THE AFL-CIO has given its ethical practices committee full authority to look into any evidence of corruption and racketeering in any union affiliated with the labor federation. The committee is also to draft a set of principles and guides for adoption by AFL-CIO to implement provisions in the federation's constitution on the issue.

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WEST COAST TEAMSTERS

have won a clause in a new local contract which provides for mobile pensions. Some 1,500 workers at Libby, McNeill & Libby Co. went back to work after a two-week strike with a clause in their pockets saying the company will pay 10 cents an hour for each worker into a pension fund to be administered by the Union. Pension credits will accumulate for the individual worker if he shifts from job to job under the jurisdiction of the Western Conference of the Teamsters. This has been set as a major goal for the 300,000 Teamster members in the West.

Your Money and Your Life

Texaco Gets Trinidad Oil

By Labor Research Association

WHILE the Canadian government was ramming through Parliament the controversial sellout of the Trans-Canada Pipeline (see our column of May 27), a similar storm was breaking in England.

The British-owned Trinidad Oil Co. announced the proposed sale of its stock to the Texas Co. The sale was strongly opposed by right-wing Conservatives, the Labor Party, and the Communist Party, although for different reasons. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express proclaimed: "It is British oil and it must stay British. If (the govt.) consents to the sale of this imperial asset on any condition at all, it is curtains for the Tory Party."

But after a week of banner headlines and parliamentary declamations, the British Cabinet approved the deal—most likely by pre-arrangement with the buyers and sellers. Let's see what it means to the various interests involved:

1. To the owners of Trinidad Oil: These Britishers, in the lower ranks of the international oil cartel, stand to make a $90 million killing from Texaco's offer of double the market price for their shares. And they escape from a box, even more restrictive than that of forcing smaller oil companies in this country to sell out.

Trinidad's oil output has increased not much more than 50 percent since before World War II, in contrast to the tripling and quadrupling of production by the Big Seven of the International Oil Cartel, especially the five large U. S. companies. Trinidad Oil lacks the immense financial resources needed to develop rapidly its oil reserves on the island of Trinidad and in Canada. And it does not have ready access to oil field equipment and pipe, largely a U. S. monopoly.

Already Trinidad Oil refines more South American (dollar) crude than Trinidad crude, and its sales in England are through the Regent Oil Co., jointly owned with Caltex—a Texaco Standard Oil combination.

2. To Britain: First a severe loss in tax revenue. When Trinidad Oil is changed to an American subsidiary, it becomes subject to the "giveway" tax rates on oil companies inserted into our tax laws by Congress. Second, an immediate easing, but a long-run further strain, on the shaky British dollar balances. But this can be lost in less than a decade by payment of dollars for additional Texaco oil coming into Britain. Despite "arrangements" of the U. S. oil companies with the British government to take part payment in British currency (pound sterling)

(Continued on Page 13)

Keystone Labor

Westinghouse Winces at Truth on Strike

TWO DELAWARE County Democratic leaders who won nomination in the last primaries on the Coalition slate have blasted Westinghouse Corp. for spreading lies about the strike in Lester—now going into its 36th week.

Charles J. Hepburn Jr., county party chairman, and James J. Connor, county minory commissioner, charged the company was creating a false impression that "hundreds and thousands" of workers were receiving rates up to $6 an hour.

In negotiations now going on between the union—Local 107, United Electrical Workers, and Westinghouse, union representatives have finally dragged the truth on this point out of the company: that only 157 employes earn over $1.60 an hour.

Hepburn and Connors said that the firm has "either misled the public or permitted it to be misled."

A spokesman for the company said that the Democrats are seeking to further their political ambitions by the statements of Hepburn and Connor.

Coal Miners' Employment Drops Heavily

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The 1955 report of the State Mine Department shows only 52,103 mine workers in the soft coal areas, the smallest since 1886. In the hard coal section there were 37,397 miners, the lowest number since 1870.

Soft coal produced was 85,000,000 tons compared to 135,000,000 tons in 1925 with 165,000 employes. Average production per employe reached 1,632 tons last year, just twice that in 1925.

Hard coal produced was 26,000,000 tons compared to more than 89,000,000 tons in 1920 with 149,000 employes. The average per employe was 694 tons compared to 6 tons in 1920.

Fatalities last year among soft-coal miners totalled 48 and 60 among those in hard coal. The hard coal fatalities were the most considering the production since 1917.

Reuther Is Main Speaker July 4th

PHILADELPHIANS on this July 4th are likely to get a change from the usual bill-of-fare in speechmaking. Instead of getting the main speech from the customary general or admiral they will hear from Walter Reuther, vice-president of the AFL-CIO and head of the United Auto Workers.

Dr. Jefferson A. Fordham, dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, made the announcement of Reuther's appearance at a meeting of the Independence Day Citizens Committee held in the Mayor's reception room.

Mayor Richardson Dilworth, honorary chairman of the Committee, said that Philadelphia, the birthplace of the nation, would be the center of the national celebration on July 4.

Correction

IN LAST WEEK'S appeal to the readers of the Penna. Edition of The Worker by Robert Dunn, for financial contributions, the mailing address was incorrectly listed.

Dunn, serving as treasurer for the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, addressed "a special and urgent plea" to our readers to "contribute generously and immediately to the Comimttee's fund drive so we can assist in keeping the Daily Worker and Worker publishing."

The correct mailing address for all contributions is: P.O. Box 4517, Philadelphia, Pa.

Berks County Labor Plays Host to Kids

PHILADELPHIA. — "A major therat to civil liberties now looms in Congress," warns the Greater Philadelphia Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, referring to Senate Bill S. 3617 and its House duplicate—H. 10335.

These bills would explicitly give the state's power to enforce their own sedition laws, thus nullifying the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Nelson case. (Since the article was written the Senate bill has been approved by a vote of 7 to 2 and may be reported to the floor for a vote upon clearance by the Rules Committee.)

Passage of either of these bills, would, the ACLU states, "be a serious blow to civil liberties." The organization holds that it is better for the Federal government to handle all such matters than for the individual states.

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"A WHOLE SERIES of politically-motivated prosecutions by county authorities during the past several years, in which the county was finally reversed by higher courts," is, the civil liberties group contends, "proof that local authorities are apt to be careless of individual rights. . . . To allow the states to prosecute seditious activity is to permit the individual district attorneys of the 67 counties of Pennsylvania to institute individual prosecutions."

ACLU members, according to its June bulletin, "are encouraged to express their opposition on the bills to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee — Rep. Emanuel Celler. The three Pennsylvanians on that committee—Rep. Hugh D. Scott (Philadelphia), Rep. Francis Walter (Northampton, Carbon and Monroe counties), and Rep. James M. Quigley (York, Adams, and Cumberland counties) should, says the ACLU, hear from their constituents. All may be reached at the House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The national ACLU, the bulletin states, is planning to testify against the bills when the hearings are arranged in Washington.

Our Readers Forum

DAVE DAVIS COMMENTS ON WESTINGHOUSE ARTICLE

Editor of Penna. Worker:

I AM writing this letter to take issue with an article entitled "Lester Strikers Get Lift From Wide Support." The Daily Worker and particularly the Penna. Worker were the only newspapers that gave and continue to give support to the Lester strikers. I was therefore very much shocked and surprised when I read the contents of the above article. The impression one receives from reading it, is that the majority of the strikers are dejected, and that the strike is getting on their "nerves." This picture of the strike situation is contrary to the situation now prevailing in the strike.

Although the strike is now entering the ninth month, the feeling that strikes any non-striker who mingles with the strikers in their headquarters or on the picket line, is their ardent determination to carry on until they defeat the wage-cutting attack of the Westinghouse Corp. This was again demonstrated on Tuesday, June 5, when over 2,000 strikers attended an overflow union membership of Local No. 107 UE, and voted unanimously to refuse to go back to work under "slavery and surrender terms of the Company."

THIS MILITANT strike is receiving (deservedly so) the support of the entire trade union movement. However, the need due to the length of this struggle is naturally increasing. In the light of this fact, I believe particularly the Worker must focus its new stories on the militant fight being fought by these strikers in behalf of the entire labor movement, and the support they are receiving, rather than on the limited griping one might find in a strike of such long duration. I trust that the Pennsylvania Worker will give consideration to my remarks, in the continued coverage of this strike, and also in covering the coming struggles of labor in our state.

Fraternally yours,
DAVID DAVIS.

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'Real' News Would Help Win Strike, Says Westinghouse Lester Worker

By JOSEPH POSNER

LESTER, Pa.—The negotiating committee of Local 107, United Electrical Workers (UE), was due back at union headquarters in about a half hour, at 8 p.m. Today was Friday. Throughout the whole week and for that matter for three weeks before, too, the story had been the same: **from the bargaining table the company refuses to discuss anything else except its plan that would cut wages 20 percent.**

Perhaps today there would be some fresh news—better news. I sat down to wait.

A striker in the office, on his way out, stopped in the doorway to advise me: "If that's all you're waiting for, you might as well go home." Then he added: "You fellows are not writing up the real news of this strike, anyhow. The real news is how the company is lying. Notice that I say HOW the company is lying." His head with its shock of hair—more white than grey—moved sharply forward on the HOW.

To my puzzled look he answered: "Listen, I'm an old-timer ready to get my pension in another 8 months. This is the third Westinghouse strike I've been in. The first was in Pittsburgh, before the World War. The second was here, in 1947. Of course, the company in both of those strikes swore that it was impossible to raise wages, and that was a lie too. That was the kind of lie you expect from any employer—the kind the public is used to, and will tolerate.

"But in this strike, the company is using tricks so mean and low that no decent person would tolerate it, if he but only knew what's going on. If the newspapers played this up right, people would no more think of buying those Westinghouse fans and washers and what-have-you than they thought of using Japanese goods when Hirohito was lined up with Hitler."

I was taking notes as he spoke, and my serious attention evidently changed his mind about leaving. He moved back into the room and continued speaking:

"Mind you, I wouldn't hold it against any company for putting up a clean fight to get all the reasonable profits it can for its stockholders. But Westinghouse fights dirty. For eight months, the company has been spreading the story that all it wants is a fair day's work, and that the wages it offers are really higher than what we were getting, and we really want to go back on the company terms, but our union officials forbid us.

"Now if that was true, we'd be a bunch of no-good idiots, and I guess we'd deserve the short rations and misery this strike is causing so many of our families.

"That's what the company wants the public to believe about us."

I suggested that, judging from the way workers in other plants and people in the neighborhoods are continuing to support the strike with money and canned goods, it would seem that the newspaper publicity has not been too bad.

"You don't understand," he shot back. "It's true that wherever our relief committee goes, the help is generous, and that proves that the company isn't convincing anybody of its lies. But suppose the newspapers ran special articles and editorials like they do about the menace of Communism, and got people excited about this menace at Lester that is right here in our midst. How long do you think Westinghouse could stand up to this?"

At this point a member of the negotiating committee came into the office.

"Any news?" we asked.

The answer was: "Not a bit. The company won't budge, and we won't take that 20 percent wage cut."

PRR Policy Causes Unemployment

JOHNSTOWN.—State employment officials have warned that any further decrease in supply of hopper cars at the mines will result in a shortened work-week for miners.

The United Mine Workers Journal complains that despite freight rate increases the carriers continue to have serious car shortages that seriously cripple coal production.

President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union has also condemned the shortage. He pointed out that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has laid off 900 workers needed to repair these cars, thus further compounding the evil.

Boston Symphony Orchestra Will Play in Soviet Union

"What Philadelphia lost, Boston gained" might well be the title of this story.

Who is to blame for our City's loss may be a matter of dispute, but that it is a loss is indisputable.

After the signal honors rendered Philadelphia by the visits of the outstanding Soviet pianist Emil Gilels and violinist David Oistrakh, it was a natural, that our symphony orchestra should be chosen to pay a return visit to the Soviet Union. This was the more so in that both the artists had so highly praised the orchestra and its conductor—Eugene Ormandy.

However, at the last minute difficulties arose. The management of the group threatened to discharge several musicians, who, it said, had reached the "retirement" age. The Musicians union, which represents the orchestra members, objected. "So long as they can perform their parts, they play with us," was the ultimatum served on the management.

The result, anyhow, was that the Philadelphia Orchestra did not accept the offer to return the visit of the Soviet artist. Instead another great American group of musicians—the Boston Symphony Orchestra—has announced that it is "happy to include a visit to Russia" in its previously scheduled tour of western Europe this summer. It will give concerts in Moscow and Leningrad.

It Is With Deep Anger And Heartfelt Sorrow That We Mourn The Loss of THOMAS X. DOMBROWSKI And FRANK GRODZKI—Murdered on May 31.

A Group Of Polish-Americans in Philadelphia

Field Day for Gouging Landlords As Negro Housing Crisis Grows

CLEVELAND.—While the problem of housing for Negro residents becomes more acute by the day, Mayor Celebrezze continues with his do-nothing policies, while the bankers persist in their refusal to lend money for Negro housing developments outside the jimcrow areas.

Cleveland industrialists and business leaders are patting themselves on the back over the start of the Garden Valley housing development in Kingsbury Run with money which they put up. They say this project is a key step in solving the housing crisis which grips thousands of Clevenland's Negro families.

Other Clevelanders, while recognizing the importance of Garden Valley as a source of more and better housing for Negro people, are less certain that it will resolve this housing crisis. They point out that segregation is the root of the problem. Garden Valley, they believe, tends to extend segregation rather than alleviate it. They fear that Garden Valley will wind up as a new Negro ghetto.

★

RESTRICTED to most run down and over crowded sections of the city, and victimized by rent gouging, thousands of Negro Clevelanders suffer miserably from the indignities that go hand in hand with inadequate housing. The white residents of the city also pay dearly for these conditions.

Health, delinquency and social agency costs, as well as higher taxes for police, fire departments and poor relief are all related to the housing crisis.

Cleveland banks do not lend money to Negroes to buy homes in white neighborhoods. This policy was stated by a vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company, largest bank in the city, who told a reporter for the Call & Post, Negro weekly newspaper, "We do not lend money to Negroes to buy in areas where there are not already large Negro populations."

Meanwhile low cost public housing is stymied by the difficulty of relocating residents of the dwellings which must be torn down to make room for it, and by a "gentlemen's agreement" in City Council not to overrule any councilmaa who objects to public housing in his ward.

The net result of these practices is that 98 percent of the Negroes in Cuyahoga County live on the east side of Cleveland, most of them in overcrowded fire traps. Of 86,000 houses built here in the past 10 years, less than one percent were sold to non-white families.

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ATTEMPTS to correct this situation have been inadequate. Garden Valley is big business' method. Although it will provide more housing for Negro families, this is not the main concern of the industrialists backing the project. As capitalists their primary purpose is to protect and enlarge their profits.

Cleveland's big corporations have watched the migration of white families to the suburbs with mounting uneasiness. They foresaw higher taxes on their factories and stores as the value of aging residences declined and no new houses were built.

They set up the Cleveland Development Foundation with a $2,000,000 bankroll to back slum clearance and other improvements. Garden Valley, ont of the foundation's first undertakings, is being built on land formerly owned and used by Republic Steel Corp. as a slag dump. It adjoins the Central area where the concentration of Negro population is greatest.

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TAKING ADVANTAGE of federal funds, the city has started an urban renewal program. Title has been acquired to many properties in the most run down areas—known as Area B—preparatory to rebuilding it. But nothing is being built. The program is bogged down due to the impossiblity of reloacting present residents because of segregation and income limitations.

The outlook is for little to happen until housing is ready in the Garden Valley project. Then present residents of Area B, who can afford it, will relocate there.

★

PRESSURE for solving the housing crisis through desegregation is coming from some ministers and churches. The Cleveland Church Federation has stepped into several cases where violence against Negro families occurred. Meetings have taken place in individual churches at which appeals for desegregation were made, at a St. Paul's Episcoal Church in Cleveland Heights.

On the other hand there has been complete silence from the trade union movement. If the labor movement would unite with the churches and the Negro people on a specific program to outlaw segregation and open the way to relocation, the urban renewal program would be able to get off the ground.

STOCK OWNERSHIP FAILS TO HALT WORKERS' STRIKE

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland has witnessed many strikes of workers in industry of various degrees of intensity. But the strike of the 1,600 workers at the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co. for higher wages is something new!

According to management experts, the strike should never have taken place because the workers "own" 49 percent of the company stock. How could they possibly strike against themselves? But they did—picket line and all. And the management which owns 51 percent of the stock acted as all owners of industry do—they get a picketing injunction against the striking and picketing worker "stockholders."

The workers are striking over two rather ordinary demands—they demand a seventeen-cent an hour wage increase, and are opposed to the subcontracting of the work (airplane struts) to other companies in Michigan. The latter scheme is endangering the jobs of the worker "stockholders."

★

THERE IS ONE other unusual feature to the strike. It is being waged by a company union which is representing the workers in the plant. But, as every one knows, a company union is supposed to prevent workers from going out on strike. However, not only did they strike, but they set up mass picket lines at the plant gates, a fact which moved their "partners" in the business to obtain a court order limiting pickets to two at each entrance.

This company union has been in existence since before the war. Stoolpigeons testified in the Ohio Smith Act trial to the efforts of the "Ace Organizers Club" (a Communist Party shop club) to bring trade union organization into this shop.

At one time three bona fide unions sought to organize the workers in the plant (during the war), but because of the four-way contest the company union was able to garner more votes in the NLRB election, and has remained the bargaining agent of the workers.

★

IN THE POST-WAR period, the management sought to further strengthen its hold on the workers by the establishment of an elaborate scheme of worker "ownership participation" by the setting up of a special trust fund for this purpose in 1950.

But something happened that should never happen, setting a dangerous example for other "minority stockholders." The Business Commentator for the Cleveland Press wrote wryly: "Minority stockholders have made trouble enough for heads of corporations lately, and it would be unfortunate if the Pneumatic picketing put an idea in their heads. Hard telling what all might happen if minorities hired experienced union leaders in place of lawyers."

Airman Fights Extradition to Mississippi

COLUMBUS.—A strong plea was made to Governor Lausche to save Negro airman First Lt. Saunders Jr. from the Mississippi chain gang, at an extradition hearing in the state capitol. His attorney John L. Francis, in his appeal to the governor said: "I sincerely doubt that the defendant will survive his period of confinement on the Mississippi chain gang."

Arrested on the pretext of drunken driving Saunders related how he was beaten by a white mob. He described the spirit of mob violence at his trial. His own attorney warned him to plead guilty because if he testified he would be 'contradicting testimony of white witnesses.' He related the shocking treatment on the chain gang—the iron shackles braced around his legs, the brutal 'shack boss' who constantly threatened him with a whip made up of thick leather strips.

Saunders' attorney stressed that his client was wanted in Mississippi not so much for the crime he committed, but that white supremcists want to "take it out of the hide of an intelligent Negro."

BUCKEYE BRIEFS

CLEVELAND.—A sharp rise in initial claims for unemployment compensation last week was one of the 'most conspicuous business developments,' according to the Federal Reserve Bank. Temporary layoffs by auto parts manufacturers was the major factor in a spurt of unemployment compensation claims by 900 last week to a four months high of 11,347.

★

PAINESVILLE.—"If your democracy ever fails it will not be because of an enemy at the gates, but because of the loss of freedom of thought," declared Dr. C. F. Wittke, dean of the graduate school at W.R.U. in a speech at Lake Erie College, where he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters. "A man must have a free mind," Dr. Wittke went on to say. "The schools must remain the organs of society through which we seek the truth, social order and the good life."

★

CLEVELAND.—Frantic efforts are being made to scuttle the legislation presented in the Cleveland City Council by Councilmen Charles V. Carr and Theodore Williams, which would guarantee that any person arrested by the police would be charged at the next session of the court or immediately released.

There has been mounting criticism of the present police practice of holding people for indefinite periods of time without charging them with an offense. These outrages, particularly in the Negro communities, have reached such proportions that the Cuyahoga and Cleveland Bar Associations, have spoken out strongly in favor of this legislation.

A leaflet widely distributed by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference urges: "Write to your City Councilman. Have delegations from your union, your church and neighbors visit him. Demand an end to police violence and illegal search and arrest."

★

A delegation of Cleveland Negro AFL unionists called upon George Meany to take action against the discriminatory practices in most of the building construction locals in this area. Meany shrugged the whole matter off as a matter of 'local autonomy,' ignoring the specific provisions of the new AFL-CIO merger constitution prohibiting such jimcrow practices.

Court Appointed Lawyers Sought By 6 Ohio Smith Act Defendants

CINCINNATI.—After months of fruitless effort to secure counsel to handle their appeal, the six Ohio Smith Act defendants filed a petition with the Circuit Court of Appeals asking the court to appoint counsel.

In their petition for counsel the defendants—George Watt, Anthony Krehmarek, Martin Chancey, Joseph Brandt, Frank Hashmall and Lucy Bethencourt—submitted a list of some 25 attorneys who were asked to take on the appeal. They also cited the reasons given by these attorneys for refusing to enter the case.

William J. Corrigan, after making a study of the voluminous trial transcript, stated that he lacked the time needed to prepare such a complex case. Charels Taft, brother of the late Senator R. A. Taft, after receiving a communication from the Smith Act defendants, conferred with the Chief Judge of the Appeals Court and with the trial judge, and then recommended that the Appeals Court be petitioned for court appointed counsel.

The 7 court appointed counsel who took part in the trial, informed the defendants that they consider their responsibilities as having been terminated with the passing of sentence and are unable to further participate in the case.

The petition to the Appeals Court further pointed out that the difficulties in obtaining counsel were increased by the unseemly attack on the Cleveland Bar Association made by Tompkins, head of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division. Many attorneys expressed fear that their practice would suffer since they might be "associated with their clients' cause in public opinion."

The Smith Act defendants were granted their motion to proceed in the form of paupers, before filing their petition for court-appointed counsel. Being unable to file the records for appeal, in the absence of counsel, Judge McNamee extended the time for filing until Sept. 28, 1956.

State UAW Conference Hails Gains of 20 Years

CLEVELAND.—Six hundred and fifty presidents, officers and shop stewards, representing 85 UAW locals of northern Ohio, gathered at Hotel Statler to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of their union. Pat O'Malley, director of UAW Region 2, recalled the sharp strike struggles in Cleveland in the 1930's just for 'mere recognition of the union,' and reported the growth of his region to 70,000 members compared to fewer than 5,000 in 1935. O'Malley noted the vital assistance given to labor by liberal minded people during the era when Franklin D. Roosevelt became president.

The theme of the gathering was set by UAW President Walter Reuther in a national television program, flashed on two large screens of the ballroom at the hotel. Alluding to automation and atomic power in industry as union challenges of the future, Reuther stressed the "need to translate technical progress into human progress."

This theme was enlarged upon in the speech of UAW vice-president Pat Greathouse who said he welcomed automation but insisted that the nation could it afford 'the luxury of a carefree economic system' and demanded that the benefits of technical progress be extended to the people in reduced prices, or in the form of higher corporate taxes for schools, roads and hospitals.

The distribution of the 20th Anniversary of the UAW edition of The Worker was warmly received by the delegates, who asked for additional copies and made references to the role of The Worker in the past struggles to build their union.

STEEL PREPARES FOR STRIKE

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

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'Assignment: USA Commencement Address, 1956

By JOSEPH NORTH

I HAVE GLANCED through the speeches delivered at the commencement exercises, this June of 1956, and found that they contain less of pomp and platitude than those I remember which had more cliches than a dictionary has nouns.

The times, I believe, clamor for the forthright. Soul-searching is universal and for good reason, so the cliche is left in the corner like a drum with a gaping hole. Dr. Griswold of Yale seemed to be aware of the need to depart from the platitude when he said, "Year after year, these congregations hear the same exhortations, the same appeals to youth to sally forth, knight-errant, and slay the same old dragons in the same old sinful world."

All that need: to be said was not said, I feel. Please permit a man who respects as well as loves the Class of '56, to add a few sentiments, observations, of his own, something of this kind:

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YOU WERE born in a world where one life was given to you to live. One life, only, and in a world that has beauty and majesty, and yet, as our own Thoreau said, most men lead lives of quiet desperation. That was true of his day, it is, in the main, true today.

I believe I understand Bruce Catton who spoke at Union College to say he has "neither inspiration or fright to offer you." But I do not believe he is right. Nor do I hold with him that your basic difficulties arise, "not because you were born in this deplorable century, but simply because you have been born into the middle of the human race."

The 20th Century has much in it to deplore, true: but there is much more in it that inspires. Nor is it misfortune to be born human. Unlike the old ditty I would rather be that than a fish. I cannot agree with Dr. Catton's unspoken judgement that the problem confronting man, this century, is essentially the same as that which loomed before our ancestors in all previous centuries.

★

OURS IS THE century of decision, and the time is now. Man can become god-like on earth, if man survives. He has forged the key to unlock matter. Soon he can make the dead, inflexible rock bend and melt into fuel, give fire, spout energy inexhaustibly, as the California scientists attest. He can already move mountains and make flowers grow on the desert.

And he can destroy all of life on earth.

What he will do depends in large part on you, Class of '56. The life of quiet desperation can lead us to the roaring cataclysm. Man's greatest enemy today is apathy, indifference to the elements of fright or inspiration that lie everywhere around us.

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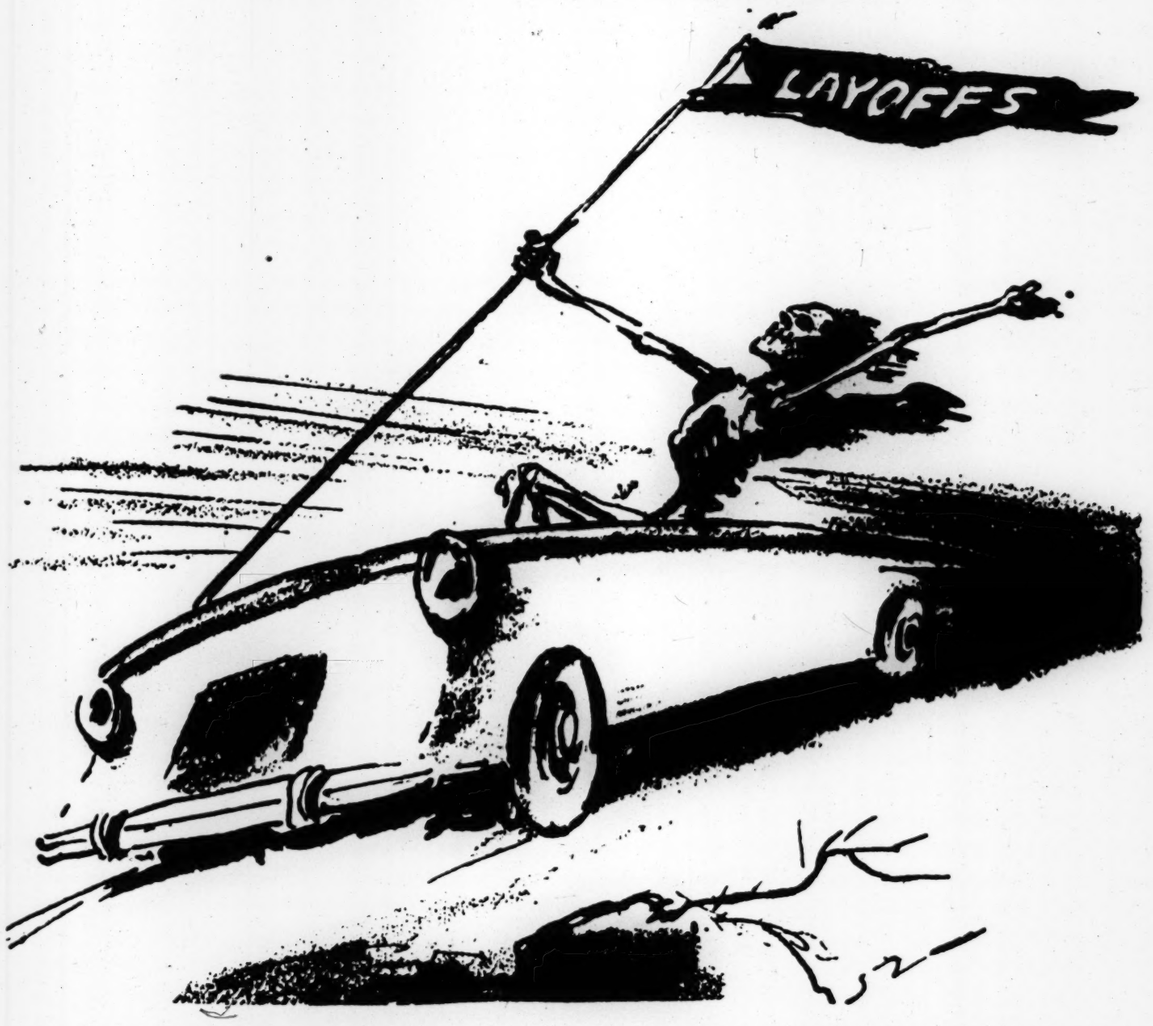
CONSIDER: man, in unlock-

(Continued on Page 12)

AMERICA'S ROAD TO SOCIALISM

In pursuance of an arrangement between this paper and the Communist Party, four pages are devoted to a discussion of the past and perspectives of the American Left. See Pages 7-10.

ROLLING READJUSTMENT



NEWS ITEM: Treasury Secretary George Humphrey said the economy is "proceding in a satisfactory way." He described the lay-offs in the automobile industry as "a rolling readjustment."

Michigan Asks US Aid to Jobless

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Michigan communities representing more than 55 percent of the state's population have called on the state legislature to join with the United Automobile Workers in a program of unemployment relief. Their action came during recent days as the number of jobless in the state soared above the 200,000 mark and automobile manufacturers scheduled a 58 percent cutback for the third quarter of this year.

Gov. Mennen Williams estimated Michigan jobless will reach 280,000 by August.

UAW officials said that the total of automobile workers unemployed in seven states is now 200,000. In the farm equipment industry, a new wave of layoffs involving about 2,500 was scheduled at the International Harvester plants in Illinois and Iowa during June. It is estimated that 17,000 have already been laid off by five major firms. Minneapolis-Moline has closed down some plants and curtailed others. J. I. Case will shut down its Rock Island foundry and close its entire Burlington plant in the fall.

A "task force" of mayors of a number of Michigan cities as well as Toledo, Milwaukee and South Bend, and including Gov. Williams and top UAW leaders will shortly visit Washington to place their demands for relief before the White House and Congressional leaders.

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MEANWHILE a special session of the Michigan legislature is debating proposals by Gov. Williams to increase unemployment compensation to an average of $56 a week compared to its present $33.50, and to cover 39 weeks instead of the present 26.

The "task force" originated in a conference of 42 mayors with UAW representatives. It will demand improvement in federal unemployment compensation procedures, a moratorium on home mortgages for laid-off workers, raising individual income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 for each dependent, and immediate launching of public works programs, such as highway, school and hospital construction.

Walkout Slated June 30 Unless Terms Are Met

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICA'S STEEL industry employing 650,000 workers will be shut down by a strike at midnight, June 30, unless the steel corporations come through with acceptable terms in the week still left. The 175-man Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America, after rejecting the offer of the corporations and authorizing a strike, scattered homeward to prepare for the walkout.

From all indications at this writing, the steel companies count on a strike. Sheel users have built up tremendous stockpiles in recent months spurred by reports a strike is likely and that steel prices, as always, will go up steeply after a settlement. Also, because of the tremendous stockpiles, the industry figures on a big drop in steel operations in the months ahead. The companies also believe they need a strike to, "justify" in the public eye, the big price boost they are planning to slap on steel after a settlement.

But the really big objective of the steel corporations, for which they have long been preparing, is a five-year, no-strike, no-wage reopener contract like the one already imposed on the electrical industry.

★

THE UNITED Steelworkers of America noting an 11 percent rise in productivity and the huge profits, flatly rejected the terms offered and especially the five-year idea. David J. McDonald, president of the USA, said the proposal of the steel companies is a "reflection of Boulwareism." R. L. Boulware, vice-president of General Electric, in charge of labor relations, set the five-year example when he put over the idea in negotiations with the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) last year.

In that agreement the electrical workers are limited to an annual three percent raise for five years, with the contract frozen and no right to strike for any reason. Westinghouse Electric, GE's major rival, was so determined to get the same advantage tha its employes were forced to strike for five months and still the company remained unmoved from its demand for a five-year pac. The original move for a five-year pact was proposed by the auto companies last spring, but they were held down to a three-year pact.

The close interlocking between the steel interests and the

(Continued on Page 13)

Colonial Workers Cherish Their Newspapers

SADLY and anxiously we're forced to report that our reluctant "plea of financial desperation" of last week brought only a modest response. We wrote then that the efforts of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press to raise $100,000 to help finance publication of The Worker and Daily Worker had thus far yielded only $55,000, and this made the going very rough for us.

Only about $3,000 came in as a result, and we need $5,000 a week for the next eight weeks. So a crisis situation has become even more critical. We're looking to our readers and supporters everywhere to help us out of the immediate hole.

Send your contributions to: Emergency Committee for a Free Press 575 Sixth Ave., New York City. Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

There was a remarkably apt colum in last Tuesday's Daily Worker by our Puerto Rican contributor, Jesus Colon. He wrote movingly about what a pamphlet, a book, a newspaper means to the workers and impoverished peasants of Latin America.

"A workingclass paper or book is read and passed along until the cheap material in which these articles are usually printed starts tearing itself into all kinds of crazy angles and the printed word just disappears from what is left of the paper," Colon wrote.

"The way in which the workingclass and the people in general read and support their papers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is something we have to admire. They have very little, and a great deal of that very little is given to their paper."

"Take, for example, El Siglo—The Century—the great Chilean workingclass daily paper. The Chilean workers and peasants, as well as a great part of the Chilean middle class, feel that

(Continued on Page 13)

Harriman Drive Falters; Adlai-Estes Ticket Hinted

GOV. AVERILL HARRIMAN of New York stepped up his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination last week but all developments favored Adlai Stevenson.

• Item. Harriman's earlier claim to be the most zealous battler for civil rights was compromised by revelations that his backers have been trying to convince Dixiecrats that the New York governor is really "moderate" on the issue;

• Item. Sen. Estes Kefauver rejected proposals that he join Harriman in a "stop Stevenson" bloc and thereby heightened speculation that he may seek or accept second place on a Stevenson ticket.

The revelations concerning Harriman's dickering with the Dixiecrats came suddenly with a statement from Oklahoma's Gov. Gary, newly-named chairman of the Harriman campaign committee, that he had received assurances from the New Yorker that his position on civil rights was one of "moderation."

When this news broke, Harriman hastily disavowed the word, contending it was a matter of "semantics." But he expressed pleasure that Gary had accepted chairmanship of his campaign committee and angrily attacked those who thought "this one question" of civil rights should dominate the campaign.

The furor over this incident hadn't died when it was learned that Carmen DeSapio, Harriman's chief backer, and New York Democrats identified with the governor's campaign, were pitching a party for Chairman Richards (D-SC) at Washington's Mayflower hotel. Invited besides Richards were a number of Dixiecrat Congressmen whom Harriman supporters were seeking to line up behind their candidate by assuring them he isn't as zealous on the issue as they believe.

★

KEFAUVER made his approaches to Stevenson in a "Meet the Press" TV broadcast last Sunday. He said he had lost his head and made mistakes in the sharpness of his attacks on Stevenson. He would not join a "stop Stevenson" movement and if Adlai is nominated he will support him loyally.

The Tennessean's attitude aroused speculation that an agreement might be in the works for a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. If such an agreement was reached, Stevenson, with his present 500 votes and Kefauver's certain 175 votes, could be expected to achieve the nomination by the second ballot.

However both Stevenson and Kefauver headquarters denied a deal and Kefauver said he was not ready as yet to take himself out of the race for first place on the ticket.

Civil Rights Plank Is the Big Issue As Demo Platform Makers Meet Aug. 6

By ROB F. HALL

THE crucial question which the platform committee of the Democratic National convention must answer is what the plank on civil rights shall say. But if the plans of Paul Butler, the party's national chairman, do not go awry, that question will be answered and the plank written long before the platform committee meets in Chicago on Aug. 6, a week prior to the convention proper.

Butler's idea is that the plank should go no further than the general principles enunciated in the 1952 platform, and any changes would be in the direction of making it even more general.

The 1952 plank pledged the party "to continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination" and listed its goals as equal opportunity for employment, security of persons, and voting equality "free from arbitrary restraint." It endorsed legislation "to secure these rights to every one."

By avoiding specific proposals for legislation to protect the right of Negroes to vote in the South and to prosecute racists who practice violence against Negro voters, and other legislation urgently needed, such as FEPC, Butler hopes to placate the conservative Southern wing and hold the Dixiecrats in line.

★

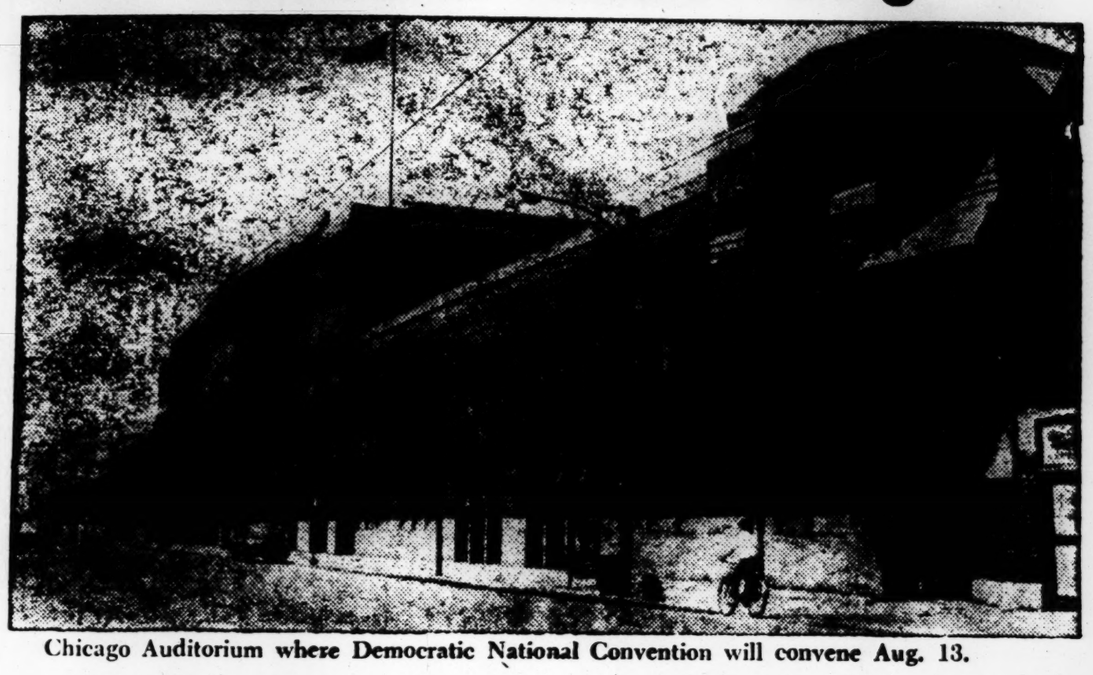
THE FREE-WHEELING and sometimes bitter controversy over the civil rights issue which has been raging for weeks now makes it extremely doubtful that Butler will get his wish. Any agreements reached prior to the opening of the platform committee hearings may very well prove untenable after testimony by representatives of Negro organizations, labor, ADA and even some state Democratic organizations.

Among the latter, a notable case is Michigan where the Democratic state convention instructed its delegates to Chicago to fight for a stiff civil rights plank including the very items which Butler wishes to exclude, viz;

1. Support and implementation of the Supreme Court decision on segregation and other violations of civil rights.
2. A Fair Employment Practice Commission.
3. An anti-poll tax law and a law against lynching.
4. A Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.
5. A permanent Federal Commission to appraise civil rights and recommend action.
6. Refusal to seat candidates whose elections were obtained by unconstitutional and illegal denial of the right to vote.
7. Appropriation of federal funds for education and housing with the provision that segregation be ended in these fields.

★

THE MICHIGAN Democrats also named Rep. Charles Diggs, the state's Negro Congressman already identified with the most militant struggle for Negro rights, as their representative on the national platform committee.



Chicago Auditorium where Democratic National Convention will convene Aug. 13.

Illinois has designated Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill) vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, for a place on the platform committee. Although Dawson has expressed himself in favor of a statement of "general principle" as against specific demands, it's a safe bet he cannot ignore pressure from labor and Negro organizations.

Carmen DeSapio, New York state Democratic leader has asked Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) to represent the empire state on the platform committee. If this powerful spokesman for civil rights accepts the invitation, he will be an effective voice against Butler's stand-patism.

At its meeting early this month, the AFL-CIO executive council approved a number of planks, including one on civil rights, which its representatives will submit to the platform committee in Chicago.

Although their contents will not be made public until early in August, labor's insistence on a strong civil rights plank is well known. At the Michigan state CIO convention, President Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers was cheered when he declared that if the Democratic Party continues to sacrifice principle and program for a phony party unity, it will lose the 1956 elections.

★

EMIL MAZEY, UAW secretary-treasurer speaking before the same convention, denounced efforts of top Democrats to appease the Dixiecrats, declaring that labor delegates to the Democratic national convention should lead a fight "to drive the Dixiecrats out of the convention," not only because of their violation of Negro rights but also for their hostility to labor.

Paul Butler appeared at the convention a day after Mazey's blast and in his speech to the delegates argued that labor should make peace with the Dixiecrats. His plea being received in cold silence by the 900 delegates, he later elaborated his position to newsmen. Labor, he complained, is making civil rights the only issue.

★

ALL AFL-CIO UNIONS in the mid-west have been invited to send representatives to a five-state political action conference in Chicago July 16. The call is signed by James McDevitt and Jack Kroll, co-directors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Although the agenda seems mainly devoted to organizing support behind labor-picked candidates in the congressional campaigns, it is expected to discuss labor's position at the platform committee hearings.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Louisiana Kills Scab Law
• Fight Loyalty Firing

THE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" law in Louisiana is on the way out. The state senate and house of representatives have both approved repeal bills. Gov Earl Long is expected to okay the measure. The Louisiana AFL and CIO (now merged in one body) put up a big campaign to achieve this victory.

This is the first southern state to take this step. Back in 1947, Maine, New Hampshire and Delaware repealed previously adopted scab laws.

The Louisiana victory was preceded by labor victories in last year's primaries over sponsors of the state's "right-to-work legislation.

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THE COMMUNICATIONS Workers Union convention, by a five-to-one majority, upheld an executive board decision to take to arbitration the case of a local union president on so-called security grounds. The member was fired for allegedly falsifying his ties with the Socialist Workers Party, which is on the so-called subversive list of the attorney general. A big floor fight preceded the vote. CWA president Joseph A. Bierne argued for the board ruling. The convention action was seen as a victory for civil libertics.

★

THE AFL-CIO has given its ethical practices committee full authority to look into any evidence of corruption and racketeering in any union affiliated with the labor federation. The committee is also to draft a set of principles and guides for adoption by AFL-CIO to implement provisions in the federation's constitution on the issue.

★

WEST COAST TEAMSTERS

have won a clause in a new local contract which provides for mobile pensions. Some 1,500 workers at Libby, McNeill & Libby Co. went back to work after a two-week strike with a clause in their pockets saying the company will pay 10 cents an hour for each worker into a pension fund to be administered by the Union. Pension credits will accumulate for the individual worker if he shifts from job to job under the jurisdiction of the Western Conference of the Teamsters. This has been set as a major goal for the 300,000 Teamster members in the West.

Your Money and Your Life

Texaco Gets Trinidad Oil

By Labor Research Association

WHILE the Canadian government was ramming through Parliament the controversial sellout of the Trans-Canada Pipeline (see our column of May 27), a similar storm was breaking in England.

The British-owned Trinidad Oil Co. announced the proposed sale of its stock to the Texas Co. The sale was strongly opposed by right-wing Conservatives, the Labor Party, and the Communist Party, although for different reasons. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express proclaimed: "It is British oil and it must stay British. If (the govt.) consents to the sale of this imperial asset on any condition at all, it is curtains for the Tory Party."

But after a week of banner headlines and parliamentary declamations, the British Cabinet approved the deal—most likely by pre-arrangement with the buyers and sellers. Let's see what it means to the various interests involved:

1. To the owners of Trinidad Oil: These Britishers, in the lower ranks of the international oil cartel, stand to make a $90 million killing from Texaco's offer of double the market price for their shares. And they escape from a box, even more restrictive than that of forcing smaller oil companies in this country to sell out.

Trinidad's oil output has increased not much more than 50 percent since before World War II, in contrast to the tripling and quadrupling of production by the Big Seven of the International Oil Cartel, especially the five large U. S. companies. Trinidad Oil lacks the immense financial resources needed to develop rapidly its oil reserves on the island of Trinidad and in Canada. And it does not have ready access to oil field equipment and pipe, largely a U. S. monopoly.

Already Trinidad Oil refines more South American (dollar) crude than Trinidad crude, and its sales in England are through the Regent Oil Co., jointly owned with Caltex—a Texaco Standard Oil combination.

2. To Britain: First a severe loss in tax revenue. When Trinidad Oil is changed to an American subsidiary, it becomes subject to the "giveway" tax rates on oil companies inserted into our tax laws by Congress. Second, an immediate easing, but a long-run further strain, on the shaky British dollar balances. But this can be lost in less than a decade by payment of dollars for additional Texaco oil coming into Britain. Despite "arrangements" of the U. S. oil companies with the British government to take part payment in British currency (pound sterling)

(Continued on Page 13)

READERS' COLUMN

Letters regarding Khrushchev's speech continue to come into the Illinois Worker office at 36 West Randolph Street, Room 806, Chicago 1, Illinois. We would appreciate your comments on this or any other subject.

'Not Convinced'

Dear Editor:

Despite the fact that I have very carefully read, and re-read, the full text of Khrushchev's speech, as published in the June 10 Worker, I am not convinced that NOW all is well in Russia, and that all of the mistakes of Stalin will be corrected under the new leadership.

In the first place, as Howard Fast deplored in his column of June 12: "I looked hopefully but vainly at the end of Khrushchev's document for a pledge that the last execution has taken place on Soviet soil. I looked for a pledge of civil rights, for the sacred right of habeas corpus, of public appeal to higher courts, of final judgment by one's peers rather than by professional judges."

This omission is glaring in view of the fact that the crux of Khrushchev's speech was the despotism or tyranny of Stalin.

Furthermore, it seems that Khrushchev had very little, if any, regard for the Daily Worker or other progressive publications which sought to present an accurate and sympathetic picture of the Soviet Union. These papers were left at the back door, hat in hand, awaiting an expression or explanation regarding the degrading of Stalin. Khrushchev and Bulganin could not have failed to realize that the Daily Worker would be anxious to clarify the confusion; and to allay the doubts, questions and misgivings in the minds of its readers.

By the roundabout "leaking" of the story piece-meal, Khrushchev has not added to his stature. His attacks upon Stalin may be regarded as the tactics of an insecure individual intent upon building himself up to the shadow of his predecessor.

Khrushchev repudiated Stalin for his rudeness and impatience, but one section of his speech indicates that he, too, may be a victim of the latter vice. In criticizing those who ask how Stalin could have headed the party and the country for 30 years with many victories in spite of the "cult of the individual," Khrushchev retorts: "The question can be asked only by those who are blinded and hopelessly hypnotized by the cult of the individual, only by those who do not understand the essence of the revolution and of the Soviet state, only by those who do not understand, in a Leninist manner, the role of the party in the development of the Soviet society."

We erred in accepting as gospel all stories which emanated from Russia during Stalin's lifetime. We must not err again by accepting as gospel EVERYTHING after his death.

As Khrushchev pointed out in the frameup against the doctors: "The case was so presented that no one could verify the facts on which the investigations was based. There was no possibility of trying to verify facts by contacting those who had made the confessions of guilt." How then can we verify them? On Khrushchev's say-so? A recent returnee from Russia stated that, in questioning the average Russian worker about the present leaders, the terse characterization was: "one drinks too much, and one talks too much!"

—J.R.

Showdown in Steel Looms

CHICAGO.—The rejection of the "too little, too late and too long" contract offer of the steel companies this week geared steel workers in this area toward a possible showdown struggle.

Members of the Untied Steelworkers wage and policy committee from this area brought back reports from the sessions in New York which indicated a deadlock.

Workers expressed great concern over the failure of the "Big Three" steel companies to meet the union's demands for a sizeable wage increase and for weekend premium pay.

THE union's official statement distributed to the locals here declared:

"The wage offer is too little. The fringes are inadequate and become effective too late to have any significance. And the whole contract, instead of being modernized, is to be extended, with its obsolescent features for too long a period."

The wage and policy committee members revealed that the industry offer was categorically rejected on virtually every count.

"Our members and the public will not be deluded by industry propaganda as to the 'package value' of the offer," said the union.

"No mathematical juggling can obscure that the steelworkers are being offered an increase in take-home pay this year of five cents an hour. It is this amount and not a fictitious package that is available to buy groceries."

★

THE union pointed out that with the steel firms proposing a five-year contract," the situation would be the same in each of the five years." Acceptance of the offer, said the union, would be a "major step backward" for the steelworkers and for the nation as a whole.

It was disclosed that all of the ten wage and policy committee members from this area joined in rejecting the steel industry offer. They are: District Director Joseph Germano; Jerome Wilczewski, president of Local 65; Joseph Cook, president of the Valley Mould Local; international representative John Doherty; Peter DeRosa and Wayne Antrim of East Orange, Ind.; Louis Gramala of Harvey; John Mayerik, Elbert Wilkins, Andrew White, all of Gary.

Declared the union statement: "After a period of record profits and productivity the industry has offered the steelworkers a wage increase for this year of 6 cents an hour and a minor adjustment for skilled workers of two-tenths of a cent in their job increments.

"At the same time, the industry's offer would require the employes to contribute 1½ cents more for insurance. The industry's wage offer therefore would result in a take-home pay increase to the average steelworkers this year of about a nickel an hour—about two percent. This two percent would be the steelworkers' reward for increasing their productivity by a record-breaking 11 percent in the last year."

TO GET what it called a "trifling" wage increase, the union said that the steelworkers would have "mortgaged an unpredictable future" in the proposed five-year pact.

The statement added:

"The steel industry has attempted to dress up this unacceptable wage proposal by offering a supplemental unemployment benefit plan which is far less in actual benefits than those negotiated by the union in the can industry last year.

"Furthermore, the industry offer would result in no benefits whatsoever to a substantial part of the union's membership employed in such key states as Ohio and Indiana."

THIS was a reference to the fact that the state laws and the state administrations in those states have thus far barred supplemental unemployment benefit payments. The steel union has, however, proposed methods whereby such payments are possible in these states.

"To further disguise its picayune wage offer, the companies have proposed a few fringe benefits—effective at dates far in the future," said the union statement.

"Thus, an additional holiday is offered—but not until next year. An additional half week of vacation is offered for a minority of the employes—but not until two years from now. A one-cent increase in afternoon and night premiums is offered—but again, not for two years."

FILE APPEAL

(Continued from Page 16)

Three Chicago teachers, Shirley Lens, Sara Pickus and Albert Soglin, filed the appeal from a ruling by Judge Miner who upheld the oath. The appeal charges that such oaths violate the civil liberties of teachers, state workers and public employes who are compelled to submit to an inquiry into their political beliefs.

SEES 'NO EXCUSE' FOR HOSPITAL JIMCROW

CHICAGO. — The campaign against discrimination in Chicago hospitals was spurred forward by Dr. T.R.M. Howard's charge that "there is absolutely no excuse" for the widespread jimcrow practices in Chicago.

The Mississippi civil rights leader spoke at a huge banquet in the Morrison Hotel, honoring him and Dr. Montague Cobb of Howard University. The affair was arranged by the Committee to End Discrimination in Medical Institutions to launch its drive against discrimination in hospital staffs.

More than 900 Chicagoans joined in the large affair which also celebrated the victory in the passage of the Harvey-Campbell ordinance forbidding discrimination in hospital admissions.

SHOP TALK

CONGRESSIONAL district campaigning will be one of the topics discussed at the next meeting of the Cook County branch of Labor's League for Political Education on Thursday, June 28 at the IBEW Hall, 600 W. Washington.

The LLPE monthly meetings are all held in the evening now. And a special effort is being made to bring out the wives of trade unionists.

•

MEMBERS of the Inland Steel Local 1010 have secured a promise from to United Steelworkers officials that shortly after the signing of a new steel contract their local will be taken out of administratorship and local elections will be held. Local 1010 conducted a petition campaign to bring this about.

•

THE ROCKFORD (Ill.) AFL and CIO have taken first steps toward a merger. However, there as elsewhere the unity moves are being hampered by the building trades locals operating under a "go slow" order from the uilding Trade Department leadership.

•

LABOR Reports to the Nation" is the title of a new Saturday morning (8:15 to 9 a.m.) to be heard through WCFL starting this week.

•

THE big packers are reporting record-high profits, about three times bigger than last year. For the first half of 1956, Armour hauled down $10½ million as compared to $3½ million for the first half of 1955.

This will be part of the reckoning of the workers in the packing plants who will probably be going into contract negotiations this fall united in one union.

•

LABOR put the blast on the American Medical Association for the unrelieved reactionary position which the AMA took at its convention in Chicago. The AMA denounced the AFL-CIO health program as "socialized medicine," opposed union-sponsored medical centers, condemned labor's efforts to include disability coverage under the Social Security Act, demanded that the free distribution of Salk anti-polio vaccine be stopped. To top it off, the AMA decided to close down its union printing plant in Chicago and move its printing work to a non-union shop in Nashville, Tenn.

•

WHOSE horn is James C. Petrillo tooting? This question came up after the head of the Musicians Union made a speech in Atlantic City which lauded Eisenhower and indicated that he might support the GOP candidate in November. Two weeks earlier, Petrillo was one of the four labor officials who were named by the Illinois Democratic Party as delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention.

Goodman Workers Win 9-15 Cent Wage Boost

CHICAGO. — Goodman Manufacturing Co. workers returned to their jobs this week with a 9 to 15 cent an hour wage boost, won in the course of a seven-week strike.

The 725 Goodman workers, members of UE Local 1114, held out for a series of wage and fringe demands. William Burch, international representative, announced that the union had won an important victory at the mining machine plant.

Other gains in the two year contract included improved vacations, automatic progression, job posting.

See Fight on Civil Rights Plank

(Continued on Page 15)

tion of the Supreme Court decision on segregation and other violations of civil rights.

2. A Fair Employment Practice Commission.

3. An anti-poll tax law and a law against lynching.

4. A Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

5. A permanent Federal Commission to apppraise civil rights and recommend action.

6. Refusal to seat candidates whose elections were obtained by unconstitutional and illegal denial of the right to vote.

7. Appropriation of federal funds for education and housing with the provision that segregation be ended in these fields.

Another guide for Chicagoans, as they visit Democratic convention delegates, is the stand taken by the recent convention of American for Democratic Action. The ADA demanded that both the Democratic and Republican conventions "include planks pledging the full use of federal authority to safeguard the right to vote and the security of citizens from violence and intimidation."

★

IN ADVANCE of the conventions, the ADA called on members of both parties in the government for a show of good faith. "A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats has blocked civil rights legislation while President Eisenhower has stood aside and evaded his responsibilities with meaningless platitudes," said the ADA.

"Civil rights legislation that will give meaning to the Constitutional guarantees has been before Congress for years and is now pending in the Judiciary Committees of both Houses. Northern Democrats and Republicans can pass such legislation, even break a filibuster any time they decide to do it, if President Eisenhower will give the leadership to translate his pleasantries into effective action. We call on them to prove their good faith before they ask the voters once again to believe their platform declarations."

★

IN THE House of Representatives, all Illinois Democrats and one Republican, Rep. William E. McVey (4th Dist.) signed a petition to have the civil rights bill reported out on the floor of the House. Subsequently, the House Rules Committee reported the measure out for action by the House.

This bill, H.R. 627, provides for a federal civil rights commission and for federal jurisdiction over the enforcement of civil rights, without interference by the states.

JULY 4 ALL NATIONS PICNIC

Wednesday, July 4

Santa Fe Park, 91 and Wolf Road

(May be reached: by car, via Route No. 66 and Wolf Road, or via Willow Springs Road; by bus, via 63rd Street but to end of the line in Agro or via Bluebird Argo bus. Special picnic bus from Argo bus terminal to grove).

DANCING • FOOD OF ALL NATIONS • GAMES

Admission 50 cents

Auspices: Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat Smith Act.

Prepare for Fight on Civil Rights Plank

CHICAGO. – In six weeks, Chicago will become the scene of battle over the important civil rights plank in the Democratic platform.

In Aug. 6, a week of open hearings will be held here prior to opening of the Democratic National Convention on Aug. 13 at the International Amphitheatre.

Already a wide array of organizations are preparing testimony before the committee which will draft the civil rights plank for the convention. Such groups as the AFL-CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the National Leadership Conference, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be plugging for a strong position on civil rights.

★

IN THIS preliminary period, Chicago groups are preparing and taking part in two types of action: (a) entering vigorously into the current fight in Congress over H.R. 627, the civil rights bill; (b) putting pressure on the Democratic National Committeeman from this area who could play an important role in the convention struggle over this issue.

Included among these delegates are congressmen, labor and civic leaders who have taken a public stand for civil rights, as well as a number of aldermen, ward committeemen and other party bigwigs whose position at best is unknown or doubtful.

The delegates include Rep. Barratt O'Hara (2nd Dist.), who played an outstanding role in the House fight on civil rights. Another delegate is Rep. William L. Dawson (1st Dist.), who has publicly stated his belief that a "gentleman's agreement" should be arrived at between the pro-civil rights forces and Dixiecrats at the convention.

★

AMONG the delegates-at-large will be Pat Greathouse, United Auto Workers vice-president and civil rights advocate, Joseph Germano, who as president of the Illinois CIO Council is committed to support a good civil rights plank, Leo Lerner, a publisher and leader of the liberal Independent Voters of Illinois, who also tends to line up on the positive side of the issue. In his paper, the Lincoln-Belmont Booster, Lerner this week wrote a column on "Love, Fear and South" in which he expounded some of his own views favoring FEPC and desegregation.

On the other hand, more than a score of the regular delegates from Cook County are ward leaders (see box) whose views at the convention on civil rights may depend on how many delegations and letters are directed to them during the coming weeks. Mayor Richard J. Daley, who heads the delegation, recently stated that he has "not made up his mind" as to the kind of language which he favors in the civil rights plank.

THE ILLINOIS Democratic Party has taken no official stand on civil rights. The party held a perfunctory session of its state convention last month and adjourned, with plans to reconvene after the national convention is held. Thus the issues were avoided, in contrast to states like Michigan, where the recent Democratic state convention adopted a strong civil rights plank.

The "model" plank called for:

1. Support and implementa-

(Continued on Page 15)

HERE ARE CHICAGO DEMS WHO WILL SHAPE POLICY

Below is the list of regular delegates to the Democratic National Convention from the congressional districts in Cook County. In addition, 14 delegates-at-large have also been chosen.

Cong. Dist.	
1st	William L. Dawson–3725 S. Lake Park Kenneth E. Campbell–727 E. 60th St.
2nd	Barnet Hodes – 5555 Everett Claude Holman –4659 S. Drexel
3rd	William T. Murphy–6617 S. Harvard, Dan J. McNamara–9014 S. May
4th	Leslie V. Beck–10832 Forest Ave., Richard J. Fitzgerald–106 Highland St., Calumet City, Ill.
5th	Richard J. Daley – 3536 S. Lowe, Donald J. O'Brien–1102 W. Garfield
6th	Albert J. Horan–3333 W. Washington, Arthur X. Elrod–3724 W. Roosevelt
7th	Joseph F. Ropa–1930 W. 21st Place, John D'Arco–720 S. May
8th	Thomas E. Keane–1049 N. Sacramento, Matthew W. Bieszczat–2231 W. Thomas
9th	Joseph L. Gill–3240 N. Lake Shore Dr., Mathias Bauler–1643 N. Sedgwick
10th	John S. Boyle–1100 N. Euclid, Alfred J. Cilella –1714 N. Sayre
11th	P. J. Cullerton–5331 W. Berteau, Casimir Griglik–7035 N. Ionia
12th	Frank Lyman Jr.–718 W. Gordon Terr., John J. Kelly–55555 N. Sheridan Rd.
13th	Herbert C. Paschen–135 Greenbay Rd., Glencoe, Ill., Draper Daniels–200 Oak Terrace, Lake Bluff, Ill.

COPE Calls Midwest Parley Here July 16

CHICAGO.–A big five-state political action gathering of labor has been called for Monday, July 16 at the Sherman Hotel.

This parley will serve to move the AFL-CIO unions in the Midwest into the final phases of the election campaign. Some 500 union leaders have been called together to discuss labor's political plans, with main emphasis on the congressional elections.

It is expected that the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education will have ready at that gathering the voting records of candidates for mass distribution. These records will show on a state-by-state basis how each congressman and senator voted on 21 different issues.

★

THE JULY 16 meeting has been called by COPE co-directors James McDevitt and Jack Kroll. They will bring together unionists from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky. It was estimated that the delegates will represent some four million workers in the five states.

With the Democratic National convention meeting in Chicago less than a month later, the parley is expected to have some bearing on labor's attitude toward candidates and platform. Unions will have a large role to play in the week of open hearings on the platform which will precede the Democratic National Convention.

The July 16 parley is expected to deal with the problems of organizing labor's campaigns in congressional districts, registration of voters, raising COPE election funds.

Profits, Layoffs Up at Harvester

CHICAGO.–New high levels of profits for the International Harvester Company were announced this week alongside of grim news of more layoffs in IHC and other farm equipment plants.

The layoffs strengthened rumors that the company will close some of its plants, particularly the McCormick Works in Chicago and the Rock Falls (Ill.) plant.

This week, Del Williams, president of United Auto Workers Local 1310, predicted that company will also close its Rock Island (Ill.) Farmall plant this year.

★

THE union leader's prediction came as the Harvester company handed discharge notices to nearly half of the skilled workers in the Farmall plant. Production has been cut by two-thirds.

International representative Tom Kelly of the UAW in the Quad-Cities, said that the cut affected skilled workers in the foundry repair department with 20 years seniority and was the first layoff of its kind since the depression of the 30's.

"It is very rare that the company lays off skilled workers if the layoff is to be of short duration," said Kelly.

Meanwhile, an IHC financial report last week showed that the company netted $1 million more during the first six months of 1956 than it did in the comparable period of 1955.

In his semi-annual report, John L. McCaffrey, chairman of the IHC board of directors, said that farm equipment sales had fallen $23 million this year. Nevertheless, the company's profits rose by four percent.

ILLINOIS DuSABLE EDITION
The Worker
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1956

File Appeal on Broyles Oath

SPRINGFIELD.–The Illinois Supreme Court this week considered an appeal which involves the constitutionality of the Broyles "loyalty oath" law passed at the last session of the Illinois legislature.

(Continued on Page 15)

Lightfoot: 'Lag in 2 Drives Dangerous'

CHICAGO.–In a special appeal addressed to all members and friends of the Communist Party, Illinois-Indiana District chairman Claude Lightfoot this week urged fulfillment of the current $15,000 fund drive for The Worker and the $15,000 drive being conducted by the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act. Lightfoot's statement declared:

"Both of these drives are lagging. This fact should be deeply disturbing to all of us. It places special responsibility on our party to react with extraordinary measures to help guarantee that the important struggles represented by these two drives are not jeopardized.

"It is a known fact that the Communist Party has always been one of the staunchest supporters of the Marxist working class press. Should this drive fail, it could have the most serious consequences for the national publications,. The Worker and the Daily Worker, as well as for the Illinois Edition of The Worker.

"As we enter the crucial phases of the 1956 election campaign as well as numerous other mass struggles, we can see what the discontinuance of the paper might mean. The Daily Worker and The Worker are making a special contribution in helping our movement to work out many ideological and political problems which confront us at present.

"I have been given to understand by the management that the financial problems of the paper are more serious than ever. It is accurate to say that the very life of the paper hangs on the outcome of this drive.

"As for the defense drive, it is needless to point out why we must be doubly concerned. In the next months, the struggle for civil liberties in the U. S. may reach a critical turning point. The Smith Act cases from this area, handled by the Chicago Joint Defense Committee, are very much involved.

"My own case together with that of Junius Scales will go to the U. S. Court, testing the membership clause of the Smith Act for the first time. Both the Max Weiss and the Emanuel Blum trials are awaiting this decision. A fourth Chicago defendant, Fred M. Fine, is now on trial in New York City.

"Through this uneven period of advances against McCarthyism, the gains have been partially offset at times by reverses. Certainly we must not allow such reverses to occur because we were insufficiently prepared, financially or otherwise.

"As for The Worker drive, the goal is $9,000 for July 4. As of June 15, a total of $4,273 had come in at The Worker offices. It is clear that unless some emergency steps are taken, this drive will fall short.

"Our party has in the past responded in an exemplary way to such crises. I am confident that with a deeper understanding of what is involved, our membership and friends will respond in a way that will change this negative picture within a few weeks."

STEEL PREPARES FOR STRIKE

The Worker

Michigan edition

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Walkout Slated June 30 Unless Terms Are Met

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICA'S STEEL industry employing 650,000 workers will be shut down by a strike at midnight, June 30, unless the steel corporations come through with acceptable terms in the week still left. The 175-man Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America, after rejecting the offer of the corporations and authorizing a strike, scattered homeward to prepare for the walkout.

From all indications at this writing, the steel companies count on a strike. Sheel users have built up tremendous stockpiles in recent months spurred by reports a strike is likely and that steel prices, as always, will go up steeply after a settlement. Also, because of the tremendous stockpiles, the industry figures on a big drop in steel operations in the months ahead. The companies also believe they need a strike to "justify" in the public eye, the big price boost they are planning to slap on steel after a settlement.

But the really big objective of the steel corporations, for which they have long been preparing, is a five-year, no-strike, no-wage reopener contract like the one already imposed on the electrical industry.

★

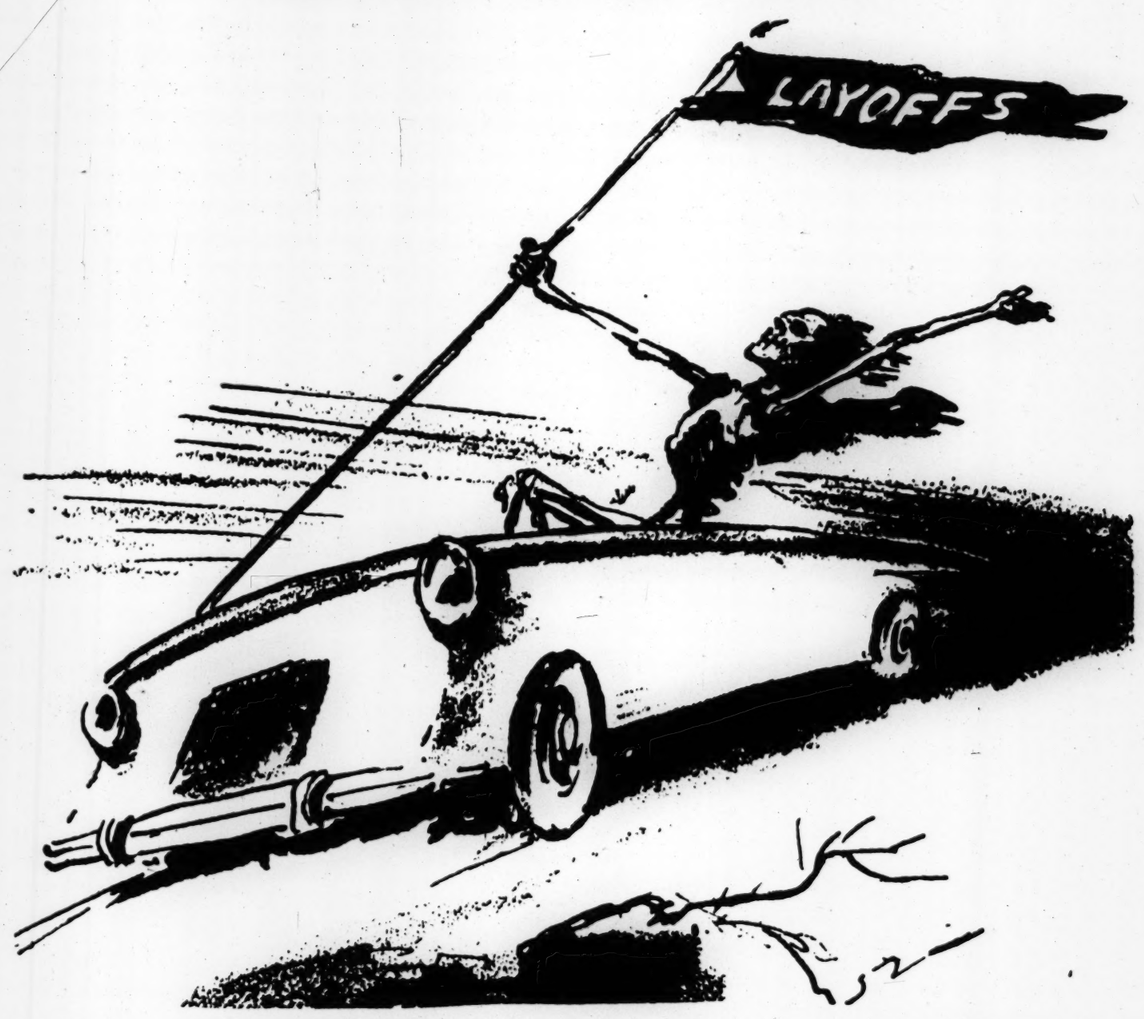
THE UNITED Steelworkers of America noting an 11 percent rise in productivity and the huge profits, flatly rejected the terms offered and especially the five-year idea. David J. McDonald, president of the USA, said the proposal of the steel companies is a "reflection of Boulwareism." R. L. Boulware, vice-president of General Electric, in charge of labor relations, set the five-year example when he put over the idea in negotiations with the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) last year.

In that agreement the electrical workers are limited to an annual three percent raise for five years, with the contract frozen and no right to strike for any reason. Westinghouse Electric, GE's major rival, was so determined to get the same advantage tha its employes were forced to strike for five months and still the company remained unmoved from its demand for a five-year pac. The original move for a five-year pact was proposed by the auto companies last spring, but they were held down to a three-year pact.

The close interlocking between the steel interests and the

(Continued on Page 13)

ROLLING READJUSTMENT



NEWS ITEM: Treasury Secretary George Humphrey said the economy is "proceding in a satisfactory way." He described the lay-offs in the automobile industry as "a rolling readjustment."

Michigan Asks US Aid to Jobless

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Michigan communities representing more than 55 percent of the state's population have called on the state legislature to join with the United Automobile Workers in a program of unemployment relief. Their action came during recent days as the number of jobless in the state soared above the 200,000 mark and automobile manufacturers scheduled a 58 percent cutback for the third quarter of this year.

Gov. Mennen Williams estimated Michigan jobless will reach 280,000 by August.

UAW officials said that the total of automobile workers unemployed in seven states is now 200,000. In the farm equipment industry, a new wave of layoffs involving about 2,500 was scheduled at the International Harvester plants in Illinois and Iowa during June. It is estimated that 17,000 have already been laid off by five major firms. Minneapolis-Moline has closed down some plants and curtailed others. J. I. Case will shut down its Rock Island foundry and close its entire Burlington plant in the fall.

A "task force" of mayors of a number of Michigan cities as well as Toledo, Milwaukee and South Bend, and including Gov. Williams and top UAW leaders will shortly visit Washington to place their demands for relief before the White House and Congressional leaders.

★

MEANWHILE a special session of the Michigan legislature is debating proposals by Gov. Williams to increase unemployment compensation to an average of $56 a week compared to its present $33.50, and to cover 39 weeks instead of the present 26.

The "task force" originated in a conference of 42 mayors with UAW representatives. It will demand improvement in federal unemployment compensation procedures, a moratorium on home mortgages for laid-off workers, raising individual income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 for each dependent, and immediate launching of public works programs, such as highway, school and hospital construction.

Assignment: USA
Commencement Address, 1956

By JOSEPH NORTH

I HAVE GLANCED through the speeches delivered at the commencement exercises, this June of 1956, and found that they contain less of pomp and platitude than those I remember which had more cliches than a dictionary has nouns.

The times, I believe, clamor for the forthright. Soul-searching is universal and for good reason, so the cliche is left in the corner like a drum with a gaping hole. Dr. Griswold of Yale seemed to be aware of the need to depart from the platitude when he said, "Year after year, these congregations hear the same exhortations, the same appeals to youth to sally forth, knight-errant, and slay the same old dragons in the same old sinful world."

All that needs to be said was not said, I feel. Please permit a man who respects as well as loves the Class of '56, to add a few sentiments, observations, of his own, something of this kind:

★

YOU WERE born in a world where one life was given to you to live. One life, only, and in a world that has beauty and majesty, and yet, as our own Thoreau said, most men lead lives of quiet desperation. That was true of his day, it is, in the main, true today.

I believe I understand Bruce Catton who spoke at Union College to say he has "neither inspiration or fright to offer you." But I do not believe he is right. Nor do I hold with him that your basic difficulties arise, "not because you were born in this deplorable century, but simply because you have been born into the middle of the human race."

The 20th Century has much in it to deplore, true: but there is much more in it that inspires. Nor is it misfortune to be born human. Unlike the old ditty I would rather be that than a fish. I cannot agree with Dr. Catton's unspoken judgement that the problem confronting man, this century, is essentially the same as that which loomed before our ancestors in all previous centuries.

★

OURS IS THE century of decision, and the time is now. Man can become god-like on earth, if man survives. He has forged the key to unlock matter. Soon he can make the dead, inflexible rock bend and melt into fuel, give fire, spout energy inexhaustibly, as the California scientists attest. He can already move mountains and make flowers grow on the desert.

And he can destroy all of life on earth.

What he will do depends in large part on you, Class of '56. The life of quiet desperation can lead us to the roaring cataclysm. Man's greatest enemy today is apathy, indifference to the elements of fright or inspiration that lie everywhere around us.

★

CONSIDER: man, in unlock-

(Continued on Page 12)

AMERICA'S ROAD TO SOCIALISM

In pursuance of an arrangement between this paper and the Communist Party, four pages are devoted to a discussion of the past and perspectives of the American Left. See Pages 7-10.

Colonial Workers Cherish Their Newspapers

SADLY and anxiously we're forced to report that our reluctant "plea of financial desperation" of last week brought only a modest response. We wrote then that the efforts of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press to raise $100,000 to help finance publication of The Worker and Daily Worker had thus far yielded only $55,000, and this made the going very rough for us.

Only about $3,000 came in as a result, and we need $5,000 a week for the next eight weeks. So a crisis situation has become even more critical. We're looking to our readers and supporters everywhere to help us out of the immediate hole.

Send your contributions to: Emergency Committee for a Free Press 575 Sixth Ave., New York City. Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

There was a remarkably apt colum in last Tuesday's Daily Worker by our Puerto Rican contributor, Jesus Colon. He wrote movingly about what a pamphlet, a book, a newspaper means to the workers and impoverished peasants of Latin America.

A workingclass paper or book is read and passed along until the cheap material in which these articles are usually printed starts tearing itself into all kinds of crazy angles and the printed word just disappears from what is left of the paper," Colon wrote.

"The way in which the workingclass and the people in general read and support their papers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is something we have to admire. They have very little, and a great deal of that very little is given to their paper."

"Take, for example, El Siglo—The Century—the great Chilean workingclass daily paper. The Chilean workers and peasants, as well as a great part of the Chilean middle class, feel that

(Continued on Page 13)

Harriman Drive Falters; Adlai-Estes Ticket Hinted

GOV. AVERILL HARRIMAN of New York stepped up his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination last week but all developments favored Adlai Stevenson.

• **Item.** Harriman's earlier claim to be the most zealous battler for civil rights was compromised by revelations that his backers have been trying to convince Dixiecrats that the New York governor is really "moderate" on the issue;

• **Item.** Sen. Estes Kefauver rejected proposals that he join Harriman in a "stop Stevenson" bloc and thereby heightened speculation that he may seek or accept second place on a Stevenson ticket.

The revelations concerning Harriman's dickering with the Dixiecrats came suddenly with a statement from Oklahoma's Gov. Gary, newly-named chairman of the Harriman campaign committee, that he had received assurances from the New Yorker that his position on civil rights was one of "moderation."

When this news broke, Harriman hastily disavowed the word, contending it was a matter of "semantics." But he expressed pleasure that Gary had accepted chairmanship of his campaign committee and angrily attacked those who thought "this one question" of civil rights should dominate the campaign.

The furor over this incident hadn't died when it was learned that Carmen DeSapio, Harriman's chief backer, and New York Democrats identified with the governor's campaign, were pitching a party for Chairman Richards (D-SC) at Washington's Mayflower hotel. Invited besides Richards were a number of Dixiecrat Congressmen whom Harriman supporters were seeking to line up behind their candidate by assuring them he isn't as zealous on the issue as they believe.

★

KEFAUVER made his approaches to Stevenson in a "Meet the Press" TV broadcast last Sunday. He said he had lost his head and made mistakes in the sharpness of his attacks on Stevenson. He would not join a "stop Stevenson" movement and if Adlai is nominated he will support him loyally.

The Tennessean's attitude aroused speculation that an agreement might be in the works for a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. If such an agreement was reached, Stevenson, with his present 500 votes and Kefauver's certain 175 votes, could be expected to achieve the nomination by the second ballot.

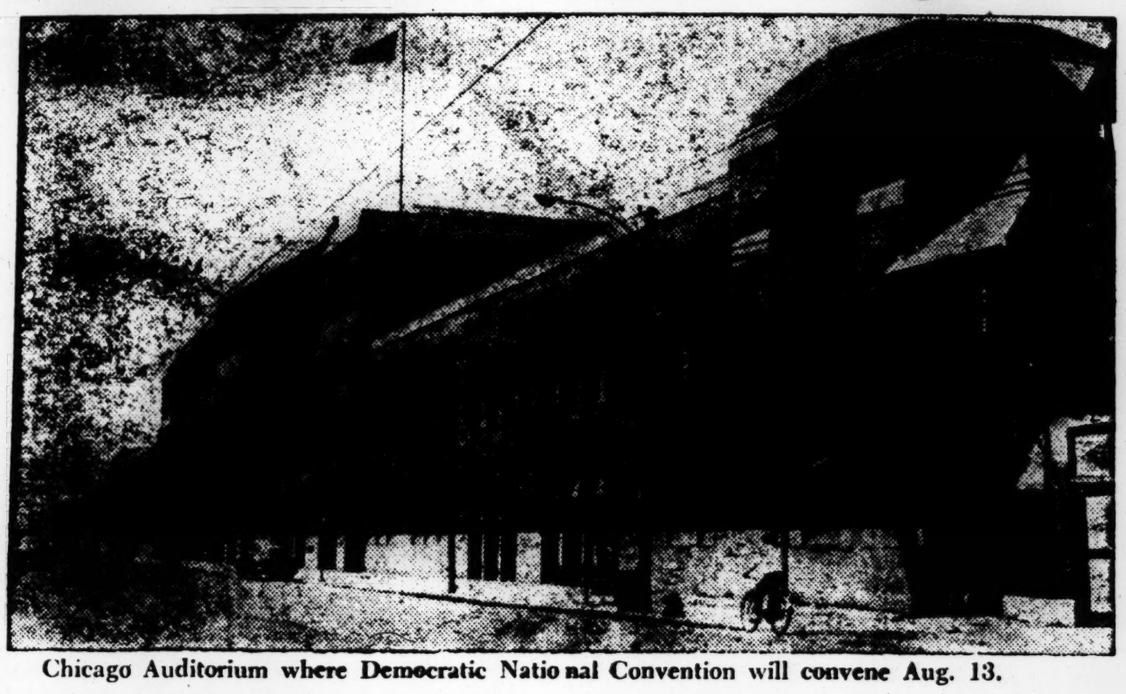
However both Stevenson and Kefauver headquarters denied a deal and Kefauver said he was not ready as yet to take himself out of the race for first place on the ticket.

Civil Rights Plank Is the Big Issue As Demo Platform Makers Meet Aug. 6

By ROB F. HALL

THE crucial question which the platform committee of the Democratic National convention must answer is what the plank on civil rights shall say. But if the plans of Paul Butler, the party's national chairman, do not go awry, that question will be answered and the plank written long before the platform committee meets in Chicago on Aug. 6, a week prior to the convention proper.

Butler's idea is that the plank should go no further than the general principles enunciated in the 1952 platform, and any changes would be in the direction of making it even more general.



Chicago Auditorium where Democratic National Convention will convene Aug. 13.

The 1952 plank pledged the party "to continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination" and listed its goals as equal opportunity for employment, security of persons, and voting equality "free from arbitrary restraint." It endorsed legislation "to secure these rights to every one."

By avoiding specific proposals for legislation to protect the right of Negroes to vote in the South and to prosecute racists who practice violence against Negro voters, and other legislation urgently needed, such as FEPC, Butler hopes to placate the conservative Southern wing and hold the Dixiecrats in line.

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THE FREE-WHEELING and sometimes bitter controversy over the civil rights issue which has been raging for weeks now makes it extremely doubtful that Butler will get his wish. Any agreements reached prior to the opening of the platform committee hearings may very well prove untenable after testimony by representatives of Negro organizations, labor, ADA and even some state Democratic organizations.

Among the latter, a notable case is Michigan where the Democratic state convention instructed its delegates to Chicago to fight for a stiff civil rights plank including the very items which Butler wishes to exclude, viz;

1. Support and implementation of the Supreme Court decision on segregation and other violations of civil rights.
2. A Fair Employment Practice Commission.
3. An anti-poll tax law and a law against lynching.
4. A Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.
5. A permanent Federal Commission to appraise civil rights and recommend action.
6. Refusal to seat candidates whose elections were obtained by unconstitutional and illegal denial of the right to vote.
7. Appropriation of federal funds for education and housing with the provision that segregation be ended in these fields.

★

THE MICHIGAN Democrats also named Rep. Charles Diggs, the state's Negro Congressman already identified with the most militant struggle for Negro rights, as their representative on the national platform committee.

Illinois has designated Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill) vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, for a place on the platform committee. Although Dawson has expressed himself in favor of a statement of "general principle" as against specific demands, it's a safe bet he cannot ignore pressure from labor and Negro organizations.

Carmen DeSapio, New York state Democratic leader has asked Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) to represent the empire state on the platform committee. If this powerful spokesman for civil rights accepts the invitation, he will be an effective voice against Butler's stand-patism.

At its meeting early this month, the AFL-CIO executive council approved a number of planks, including one on civil rights, which its representatives will submit to the platform committee in Chicago.

Although their contents will not be made public until early in August, labor's insistence on a strong civil rights plank is well known. At the Michigan state CIO convention, President Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers was cheered when he declared that if the Democratic Party continues to sacrifice principle and program for a phony party unity, it will lose the 1956 elections.

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EMIL MAZEY, UAW secretary-treasurer speaking before the same convention, denounced efforts of top Democrats to appease the Dixiecrats, declaring that labor delegates to the Democratic national convention should lead a fight "to drive the Dixiecrats out of the convention," not only because of their violation of Negro rights but also for their hostility to labor.

Paul Butler appeared at the convention a day after Mazey's blast and in his speech to the delegates argued that labor should make peace with the Dixiecrats. His plea being received in cold silence by the 900 delegates, he later elaborated his position to newsmen. Labor, he complained, is making civil rights the only issue.

★

ALL AFL-CIO UNIONS in the mid-west have been invited to send representatives to a five-state political action conference in Chicago July 16. The call is signed by James McDevitt and Jack Kroll, co-directors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Although the agenda seems mainly devoted to organizing support behind labor-picked candidates in the congressional campaigns, it is expected to discuss labor's position at the platform committee hearings.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Louisiana Kills Scab Law
• Fight Loyalty Firing

THE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" law in Louisiana is on the way out. The state senate and house of representatives have both approved repeal bills. Gov Earl Long is expected to okay the measure. The Louisiana AFL and CIO (now merged in one body) put up a big campaign to achieve this victory.

This is the first southern state to take this step. Back in 1947, Maine, New Hampshire and Delaware repealed previously adopted scab laws.

The Louisiana victory was preceded by labor victories in last year's primaries over sponsors of the state's "right-to-work legislation.

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THE COMMUNICATIONS Workers Union convention, by a five-to-one majority, upheld an executive board decision to take to arbitration the case of a local union president on so-called security grounds. The member was fired for allegedly falsifying his ties with the Socialist Workers Party, which is on the so-called subversive list of the attorney general. A big floor fight preceded the vote. CWA president Joseph A. Bierne argued for the board ruling. The convention action was seen as a victory for civil liberties.

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THE AFL-CIO has given its ethical practices committee full authority to look into any evidence of corruption and racketeering in any union affiliated with the labor federation. The committee is also to draft a set of principles and guides for adoption by AFL-CIO to implement provisions in the federation's constitution on the issue.

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WEST COAST TEAMSTERS

have won a clause in a new local contract which provides for mobile pensions. Some 1,500 workers at Libby, McNeill & Libby Co. went back to work after a two-week strike with a clause in their pockets saying the company will pay 10 cents an hour for each worker into a pension fund to be administered by the Union. Pension credits will accumulate for the individual worker if he shifts from job to job under the jurisdiction of the Western Conference of the Teamsters. This has been set as a major goal for the 300,000 Teamster members in the West.

Your Money and Your Life

Texaco Gets Trinidad Oil

By Labor Research Association

WHILE the Canadian government was ramming through Parliament the controversial sellout of the Trans-Canada Pipeline (see our column of May 27), a similar storm was breaking in England.

The British-owned Trinidad Oil Co. announced the proposed sale of its stock to the Texas Co. The sale was strongly opposed by right-wing Conservatives, the Labor Party, and the Communist Party, although for different reasons. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express proclaimed: "It is British oil and it must stay British. If (the govt.) consents to the sale of this imperial asset on any condition at all, it is curtains for the Tory Party."

But after a week of banner headlines and parliamentary declamations, the British Cabinet approved the deal—most likely by pre-arrangement with the buyers and sellers. Let's see what it means to the various interests involved:

1. To the owners of Trinidad Oil: These Britishers, in the lower ranks of the international oil cartel, stand to make a $90 million killing from Texaco's offer of double the market price for their shares. And they escape from a box, even more restrictive than that of forcing smaller oil companies in this country to sell out.

Trinidad's oil output has increased not much more than 50 percent since before World War II, in contrast to the tripling and quadrupling of production by the Big Seven of the International Oil Cartel, especially the five large U. S. companies. Trinidad Oil lacks the immense financial resources needed to develop rapidly its oil reserves on the island of Trinidad and in Canada. And it does not have ready access to oil field equipment and pipe, largely a U. S. monopoly.

Already Trinidad Oil refines more South American (dollar) crude than Trinidad crude, and its sales in England are through the Regent Oil Co., jointly owned with Caltex—a Texaco Standard Oil combination.

2. To Britain: First a severe loss in tax revenue. When Trinidad Oil is changed to an American subsidiary, it becomes subject to the "giveway" tax rates on oil companies inserted into our tax laws by Congress. Second, an immediate easing, but a long-run further strain, on the shaky British dollar balances. But this can be lost in less than a decade by payment of dollars for additional Texaco oil coming into Britain. Despite "arrangements" of the U. S. oil companies with the British government to take part payment in British currency (pound sterling)

(Continued on Page 13)

READERS' COLUMN

Wed. June 13.

Dear Editor,

A group of Worker readers planned what we think is a good fighting program for the unemployed auto workers. This is the plan.

1. All-out support for Governor Williams' measure to increase unemployment compensation to two-thirds of take home pay and lengthen the benefits to 39 weeks.

If the Republican majority in the special session of the legislature refuses, then urge the calling of a second special session and rally 50,000 unemployed auto workers to Lansing to tell the legislators "Pass the bill. We want to live like human beings."

2. Unemployed committees in UAW locals. Any member who is in danger of eviction, losing furniture, a car or who needs food should go to his local union.

He should get militant support before the proper agencies. If necessary, even use direct action to prevent evictions or repossessions.

Credit should be given to Wayne Co. Circuit Court Commissioner A. Tom Pasieczny who is hearing the Court's rent cases this month. He is acting with humaneness and courage by refusing to evict the unemployed.

3. Fight to reopen the 3 year auto contract which now lasts until 1958.

(A.) For the auto corporations to put into the S.U.B. fund enough money from their Kingly profits so that auto workers laid off from December, 1955 on will get S.U.B. benefits with a $150.00 minimum total per worker.

For laying off hundreds of thousands, the auto barons should pay through the nose.

(B.) 30-hours work a week at 40 hours pay—starting with this coming '57 model.

This will help stop the ravages of unemployment next year and thereafter.

4. Support all plans for public works jobs; but recognize they won't exist before the Sept.-Oct. call backs on the '57 model.

However, they will eventually help those permanently laid off auto workers due to speed-up, automation, run-away and decentralization.

5. Fight speed-up now and fight it as well on the '57 model. Don't allow overtime hours on the '57 model.

Speed-up and overtime produce unemployment and "too much work or too little work" work weeks.

6. As a longer range plan, seek out what diversified products such plants as the abandoned Murray Body and Hudson plants can produce.

These should be peaceful products like pre-fab housing and such. To grab after arms jobs is too much like blood money.

That's the program. What does the Worker think?

—A GROUP OF AUTO WORKERS.

• • •

Wed. June 13.

Dear Editor,

I have 4½ years seniority at the Chrysler ABD Mack Plant (Local 212) and have been laid off since the beginning of May.

Before, then, short work weeks interrupted by lay-offs prevented me from making a living even when employed. This has gone on since last Christmas.

Both Company Personnel department and the union have told me I won't be called back until October, four more months.

They both say my future is bleak because Chrysler is removing large blocs of jobs to plants in other states. I may eventually be thrown onto the street permanently.

Meanwhile, I am worried, desperate.

I have no money.

I get only $34.00 a week unemployment compensation for my wife, child and myself. It's not enough.

The landlord is demanding payment of the rent. I have held him off by promising a weekly portion of my unemployment check.

Furniture and other creditors are hounding us. They are holding off at present.

But the luckiest I can be with my creditors is that they will slap heavy garnishees on my wages when I do go back to work.

Every day I look through the want ads and go job hunting.

The factories want skilled help only. Other nice-sounding jobs turn out to be selling vacuum cleaners or pots and pans door-to-door for commission.

Will the unemployed of Detroit buy these? In any case, I don't own a car.

One employer said I am too old. I am not yet 30.

All I can think of is I must get a job and for the future, I must get skilled training.

But how?

—UNEMPLOYED.

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Dear Editor,

In the 15th Congressional District, a Republican candidate seeks to take advantage of the unemployed. He is offering 10 cents a signature in order to get his petitions filled.

Here we are 207,000 of us in Michigan without jobs and all that society can offer us at this stage is to go out and get signatures for a Republican at 10 cents a shot.

—UNEMPLOYED AUTO WORKER.

USSR Troops Leave

BERLIN. The Russians said today the "farewell ceremonies for Soviet troops" in East Germany will take place Wednesday and Thursday. Lt. Gen. N. P. Sidelnikov invited high-ranking officers, Leftist leaders and "public representatives" from the U. S., Britain and France to witness sendoffs for the 200th Air Division in Brandenburg Wednesday and for armor, artillery and other units in Magdeburg and Weimar Thursday.

State CIO Convention Highlights

Foes of Labor and People Can't Duck Facts

THE DEBATE between reps from the Democratic Party (Ed Carey, state representative, John Swainson, State Senator) and the Republican Party (Senator Ed Hutchinson and State Rep, Van Peursen) was among the liveliest sessions of the convention. Here is some of the give and take in the 2½-hour debate.

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HUTCHINSON, author of the infamous Hutchinson Act that prohibits government workers from use of strike to win demands, in answer to razor edge questions on this said government workers can always work to get those legislators out who don't solve their grievances. A voice called out, "how about the Hatch Act?" Hutchinson grinned foolishly, caught in a cheap alibi, he didn't pursue it. The Hatch Act forbids government workers from being active in politics.

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MIGRATORY LABOR. "We take care of our migratory labor, why we even show them a Mexican movie every Wednesday night," Hutchinson says.

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FEPC. The Republican asked why they staged a desk-slamming walkout in 1955 when FEPC was being debated, Van Peursen, GOPer and chum of the House Labor Committee, first had to ask Rep. E. Carey, "How did I vote on FEPC, yes or no?" When informed by Carey he voted "No" Van Peursen then went on to tell how tolerant he was and that "education" was the best way to fight discrimination. Carey's retort that Van Peursen was "so educated" that he couldn't even remember how he voted, was proof that education wasn't enough.

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INDUSTRIAL SAFETY. GOP says there is enough industrial safety inspection in Michigan. There are 23 safety inspectors, 400 plants and according to the Dems, it would take the 23 inspectors some 60 years to thoroughly inspect them all.

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"POLITICAL FREEDOM BILL" This is the bill the GOP sought to curb unions from being active in PAC or using a telephone in a union office for PAC and forbids inviting a candidate to an union hall. The GOPers said they introduced it because they didn't want anyone being forced to vote for someone he didn't want. They smiled sheepishly when asked why they never sought to curb corporations political activity or halt their 100 lobbyists in Lansing. Or why now they ask unions to invite them into union halls.

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LINE. The GOP line at the debate on unemployment was "we are for jobs, not making unemployment attractive by raising unemployment compensation and extending it."

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THE DEMS. Then why haven't you got your buddies the corporations to do something about Michigan's 207,000 unemployed and the 15,000 a week that's exhausting their unemployment compensation?" No reply from the GOP side.

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"FRIENDS OF LABOR." This old song of Republicans got a going-over from the workers on the floor, who asked why the GOPers in Lansing hadn't repealed the 88 amendments tacked onto the Unemployment Compensation Act by GM and Ford lobbyists in 1948. Also what about the Bonine Tripp law, the Hutchinson Act, Taft-Hartley, Migratory Labor, Minimum Wage and Workmen's Compensation? Van Peursen said he "wasn't there." Hutchinson, the "friend" who lives in a big mansion in Fennville, that has a front lawn as big as a nine hole golf course, took a drink of water and said nothing.

• • •

SCHOOLS. Last bill on schools passed by the Republicans in Michigan (they have always been in the majority in the legislature) was in 1870 to put doors on schools. Asked why they passed no money to build schools with inside sanitation, decent wages for teachers, books and modern education, Sen. Hutchinson who has no children said he thought localities should pay for all that, not the state. A woman CIO delegate, burning up asked Hutchinson if he favored continuation of outside toilets for thousands of Michigan children? Hutch looked at her, smiled and said it's up to the localities. A roar of anger arose from the 1,000 people in the audience.

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QUOTE OF THE EVENING. GOP Rep. Van Peursen, "being factual to you somewhat frightens me." Said without a smile and he looked hurt at the gale of laughter from the listening workers.

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KITTY. The GOP says to raise unemployment comp. means to milk the kitty of $250 million to death. Truth is that when it gets below the $250 million, law says contributions by employers have to increase. That's why the GOP don't want to touch $250 million kitty. Ed Carey, Dem, said, "we will have the best heeled unemployment kitty in the country with the most broke workers who can't get anything out of it, if the GOP has its way."

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HUTCHINSON: "I have always admired Mayor Albert E. Cobo for his courageous actions in using my act against strikers in Detroit." Here he was taking in admiration of how Cobo broke the 1948 DSR strike with the Hutcheson Act. GM president Harlow Curtice says he likes Cobo and if he lived in Detroit would vote for him.

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A TOOTH RATTLER: "Don't think that because you have a president who has a Gettysburg address, that makes him another Lincoln." A UAWer to the Republicans.

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THE $64 QUESTION: If you are such friends of labor and believe in giving labor equal representation in government, how come in three years you have never approved Governor Williams' appointment of CIO state president Gus Scholle to a number of state commissions." Answer by Hutchinson, "we couldn't get three Republicans to agree."

• • •

HUTCHINSON. Concluded by saying the difference in our philosphy is, "you want the government to do more and more services for the people, we think, the people should do more for themselves."

CAREY: "Then what happens to government of the people, by the people, FOR the people. Whose government are you?"

Job, the Life Saved, May be Yours

By NAT GANLEY

"There is no basis for hope that alternative employment, whether on defense work or otherwise will be available to any substantial numbers of laid-off workers between now and the time of auto industry model changeovers."

So said UAW president Walter Reuther recently.

While Reuther is for these defense (read: war) orders he's been shifting emphasize towards peacetime measures to meet the unemployment problem. It was different during the 1951-1953 auto layoffs when war work was mistakenly considered the main way out. But since then the Korea war ended, international tensions have eased, and president Reuther shifts policies as the world around him changes.

The changing facts of life does not seem to have reached the writer of the unanimous "full employment" resolution at the Michigan CIO convention. Amidst 18 positive demands for jobs the writer conjures up the illusion of: "Further action to assure that Michigan gets its fair share of defense contracts with particular emphasis on small employers who can immediately undertake defense work, thereby providing immediate employment."

Of course calling it an "illusion" is a generality. I asked a young economist to make a statistical study on the effect of war work on auto jobs. Some of his findings are:

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(1) **THE LITTLE** employers to a large extent are not in on the war profiteering grab. GM remained the single largest contractor from July, 1950 to June 1955. The other major auto companies were high up on the list of the 100 biggest recipients.

(2) **The big cancellations** of war contracts in the auto industry in the last six months of 1952 need further investigation. They could be accounted for by previous over-contracting a shift in types of weapons wanted (towards air power) or other factors. Cancellations and reductions in the last six months of 1953 are explained by the ending of the hostilities in Korea.

(3) "Defense" sales declined from a high of 20 percent of total sales in 1953 for Chrysler and 19 percent for GM to a low of 5-6 percent for Chrysler and 7 percent for GM in 1955. The International Harvester figures were within the same range of magnitude.

(4) **Both the dollar values** of new war orders and the percentage of these orders going to the auto industry has declined steadily since the end of the Korea w-. As of June, 1951, 15.7 percent of the war contracts of the 100 largest contractors were in auto. By June, 1955, the figure had declined to 11.4 percent. Most of the shift was toward the aircraft industry.

(5) **Unless war work** were drastically increased it could not affect the total volume of employment in auto very much. With 9[illegible],000 workers employed in auto in 1955 and 167,000 unemployed in auto as of the end of May, about 18 percent of the workers were jobless. But in 1955 about 6 percent, or 55,000 auto workers were employed in military work. Thus military work would have to become 400 percent of its present volume in order to absorb the present unemployed. If war contracts doubled, they would increase employment in auto only about six percent.

Of course war profiteers will strive to whip up new war dangers to continue these juicy contracts. But their chances to actually launch war is growing slimmer as its counteracted by powerful peace forces in the world. The lack of job prospects through war work therefore goes beyond the new auto model period. Peace and a peacetime economy is the only practical alternative. Both in its economic and political struggles the UAW can truthfully tell the atuo workers:

"The job and the life you save may be your own!"

Michigan Worker

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone: WO 4-9015.

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Raise, Extend Unemploy-Comp. Say 30 Cities to Legislature

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT. – **Communities representing more than 55 percent of the population of Michigan have urged the State Legislature to take action to help Michigan's 207,000 unemployed.**

Thirty communities have asked the Legislature to act. They follow the lead of Detroit's Common Council which Monday June 11th unanimously passed a resolution urging the Legislature to increase the amount and duration of unemployment benefits.

A list of the municipilities is; Detroit, Hamtramck, Muskegon, Muskegon Towns, Flint, Ecorse, Lincoln Park, Ypsilanti, St. Clair Shores, Roseville, East Detroit, Frazer, Mt. Clements, Livonia, Redford Township, Bay City, Owosso, Macomb County, Wyandotte, Pontiac, River Rouge, Battle Creek, Monroe, Adrian, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Marshall. Also Wyoming Township in Kent County, Moncalm Township, in Montcalm County and Ionia Township in Ionia County.

UAW president Walter Reuther told the Michigan Legislature they should support a boost in unemployment benefits from $34 to $57 a week and from 26 weeks to 39 weeks.

Reuther said the unemployment situation will get worse and no halt to unemployment will take place until the new models come out in October.

He took apart the claim of Republicans that the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler) would be relieved of supplemental compensation payments provided for in their GAW contracts with the union if unemployment compensation is raised.

"The major part of the burden of financing higher statewide benefit rates will fall on the Big Three" he said. **"If relief is not provided for through raises in unemployment benefits and length of time the load will be transferred to small business and the average taxpayer through huge increases in welfare costs."**

Reuther also demanded that the length of time an unemployed worker gets compensation has to be extended from at least 26 weeks to 39.

Backing up his point he said, 37,000 workers have exhausted their 26 weeks of payments now and 400 a day are continuing to run out. Mayor Cobo predicts, 15,000 to 20,000 a week will be exhausting their compensation by August. Reuther concluded by saying that the unemployed situation is an emergency and can't wait until it will snowball nationally, and already steel is getting ready to cut back to 75 percent production.

The Republican listened but stated they are opposed to any raises or extension, claiming that this will "exhaust" the fund which has $250,000,000 in it. According to law when the fund gets to $250,000,000 the Legislature has to empower an increase in the employers contribution. It is therefore pretty obvious why the GOPers are not in favor of increasing payments.

Methodists Talk on Trade, Reuther Hits at Hunger and H-Bomb

ADRIAN, Mich. – The Detroit conference of the Methodist Church in session here June 15, adopted a report and program that included encouragement of trade between all countries including Socialist nations.

Among the conference reports were backing for the U. S. Supreme Court when it upheld the civil rights provisions of the U. S. Constitution.

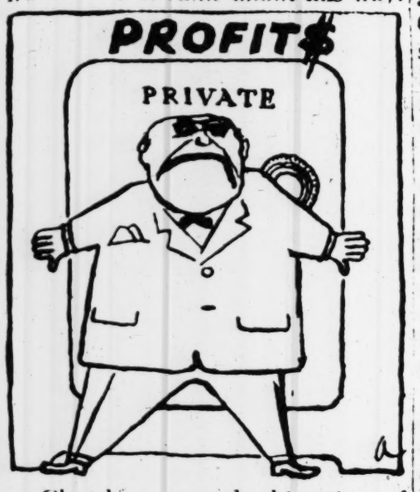
DETROIT.–UAW president Walter Reuther told the convention of the World Federalists that met here recently that "massive retaliation against hunger and poverty is worth more in terms of peace than all the H-bombs we can produce in the next 25 years."

"The U. S. has billions of dollars in surplus grain in storage. I believe the place to store this grain is in the wrinkled bellies of hungry people around the world." He said that one of the great tragedies of our times was that the "free world" alliance is built on negative motives and fear.

The United World Federalists of which Reuther is an executive board member is dedicating its discussions here to question dealing with disarmament and other measures to bring about peace.

Chrysler Advance Taxes Saves Hamtramck

HAMTRAMCK, June 16.–The complete reliance of this city upon Chrysler Corporation was vividly revealed when money was advanced by the corporation to keep the city solvent until the end of the fiscal year. It came about this way.



Chrysler granted this city of 43,000 people a 5250,000 advance on taxes from its Dodge Main plant here. The money was part of personal property taxes due in July. The town here needed the money to meet its bi-weekly $92,000 payroll yesterday, and didn't have the payroll money.

Only $26,000 was in the city's funds and $21,000 of that was needed for a March water bill owed in Detroit. Tax advances like this by industries have been a fiscal necessity for several years in this city. This year the city deficit is expected to be $450,000. The budget board is expecting to trim $986,118 from next year's budget.

What troubles leaders of UAW as they watch this scene is that Chrysler-Dodge management is slowly moving out large parts of Dodge work to cheaper labor areas in Indianapolis, Ohio and other towns.

Pt Quinn, new elected president of Dodge Local 3 which has 15,000 unemployed out of a work force of 26,000, of which most live in Hamtramck, told newsmen some weeks ago that there is a possibility of Hamtramck becoming a ghost town because of runaway shop policies of Dodge.

Quinn said if Dodge is allowed to move its work out, tax payments will decrease for Dodge and taxes correspondingly will increase for homeowners in Hamtramck. Also business will go into bankruptcy as the town becomes a ghost town.

Now with the dramatic example this week of Dodge "bailing" out the city by advancing it tax moneys, Quinn's concern and warning is timely.

He told newsmen that he intended along with outher union officials to meet with the Community Organizations setup and seek to work out a plan to prevent the town from becoming a ghost town.

PICNIC

Wednesday (All Day) July 4

ARCADIA PARK

WICK ROAD—½ MILE EAST OF TELEGRAPH

Speaker:

STEVE NELSON

SMITH ACT VICTIM

Member, National Committee Communist Party, USA

ADMISSION 50c UNEMPLOYED 10c CHILDREN FREE

AUSPICES—LABOR PRESS COMMITTEE, 2419 GRAND RIVER, DETROIT

Miller High Gets Aid: Ike Man Supt. of Schools

DETROIT. – The facilities at Miller High School, an all-Negro high school, long a source of bitter criticism by the community because of their total inadequacies, are finally going to be improved. It was due to the pressure of community groups and Dr. Remus Robonson, Negro member of the Detroit Board of Education that the change is beginning.

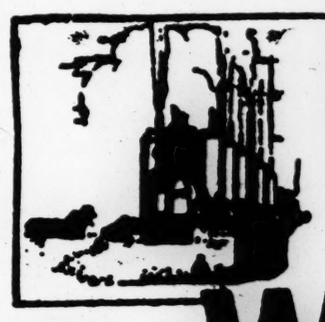
But the many other blatant forms of discrimination against the Negro people by Detroit's school system, still remain unsolved. The fact that there is not one Negro school principal, that Negro teachers are never sent to any school unless its membership is over 50 percent Negro pupils, still remains.

Schools in Negro community or interracial communities, get no improvements, classes are overcrowded, no new schools are built theer, but are only built on the outskirts of town, where all white neighborhoods exist.

Now Detroit has hired U. S. Attorney General Brownell's brother Sam to the new superintendent of Detroit schools. He is a former school superintendent from Grosse Point, Mich., where the auto tycoons live. Unless the people do what the Negro community did about Miller High School, this blue blood, Brownell won't change anything about better schools for Detroit, higher wages for its teachers or an end to discrimination.

No. 212 Says Chrysler Locks Workers Out

DETROIT. – Chrysler Automotive Body Local 212, UAW is charging that the company is locking out workers because of high stockpiles of cars and to save the company paying unemployment compensation. During the week of June 11 to 17, repeated lockouts of workers in five Chrysler plants here took place dling and short work weeking thousands.

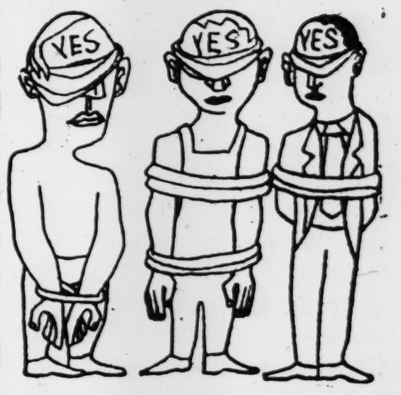


Michigan edition The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1956

Freedom of Press Attack 9 Indicted Here by GOP

DETROIT.–The Rumanian-American Publishing company and seven individuals are targets of the Eisenhower Dulles cold-war attack on opposition newspaper which have been speaking out for peaceful relations between Americans and other peoples.



The newspaper under attack by Federal indictment, is the Romanul-American which has published for 42½ years and is known as a pro-labor, pro-peace paper devoted to strengthening relations between this nation's people and Rumania.

During the war against Hitlerism, it was given citations by the government here for its outstanding work in helping mobilize Rumanian-Americans.

On June 15, seven men and women were brought before a Federal Judge here, Arthur Kosinski and in a farcial indictment were charged with not registering as an agent of the Rumanian government and for receiving money from that government.

Named in the indictment are Vacila, Nicholas H. Catana, Maria Mila, Nick Kish, John Domnariu, Harry Fainaru, Mary Duniru, Simeon Barbu, Victoria Candea. All but Fainaru and Catana were released Friday, June 15, on $10,000 bond. Fainaru who is in New York and Catana in the West are to appear within ten days of June 15th and be arraigned like the others.

The judge who will try the case will be Federal Judge Frank Picard who presided over the Michigan Smith Act trials here. No date for trial has been set.

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STATING the paper's policy towards Rumania and the Rumanian people, "Romanul-American" in a statement handed to newsmen in court by George Vocila, president of the publishing firm said:

"We have always worked for better relations between them and our country–the U. S. and the American people, because it is and will continue to be our firm conviction that a better understanding between the two countries and peoples would serve the best interests of both of them."

Vocila said, **"The attack was on all newspapers in the country and on the right of Americans to express their opinion, even if they differ with the official policy of the Eisenhower-Dulles administration."**

The paper continues to publish.

STEEL PREPARES FOR STRIKE

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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Assignment: USA
Commencement Address, 1956

By JOSEPH NORTH

I HAVE GLANCED through the speeches delivered at the commencement exercises, this June of 1956, and found that they contain less of pomp and platitude than those I remember which had more cliches than a dictionary has nouns.

The times, I believe, clamor for the forthright. Soul-searching is universal and for good reason, so the cliche is left in the corner like a drum with a gaping hole. Dr. Griswold of Yale seemed to be aware of the need to depart from the platitude when he said, "Year after year, these congregations hear the same exhortations, the same appeals to youth to sally forth, knight-errant, and slay the same old dragons in the same old sinful world."

All that needs to be said was not said, I feel. Please permit a man who respects as well as loves the Class of '56, to add a few sentiments, observations, of his own, something of this kind:

★

YOU WERE born in a world where one life was given to you to live. One life, only, and in a world that has beauty and majesty, and yet, as our own Thoreau said, most men lead lives of quiet desperation. That was true of his day, it is, in the main, true today.

I believe I understand Bruce Catton who spoke at Union College to say he has "neither inspiration or fright to offer you." But I do not believe he is right. Nor do I hold with him that your basic difficulties arise, "not because you were born in this deplorable century, but simply because you have been born into the middle of the human race."

The 20th Century has much in it to deplore, true: but there is much more in it that inspires. Nor is it misfortune to be born human. Unlike the old ditty I would rather be that than a fish. I cannot agree with Dr. Catton's unspoken judgement that the problem confronting man, this century, is essentially the same as that which loomed before our ancestors in all previous centuries.

★

OURS IS THE century of decision, and the time is now. Man can become god-like on earth, if man survives. He has forged the key to unlock matter. Soon he can make the dead, inflexible rock bend and melt into fuel, give fire, spout energy inexhaustibly, as the California scientists attest. He can already move mountains and make flowers grow on the desert.

And he can destroy all of life on earth.

What he will do depends in large part on you, Class of '56. The life of quiet desperation can lead us to the roaring cataclysm. Man's greatest enemy today is apathy, indifference to the elements of fright or inspiration that lie everywhere around us.

★

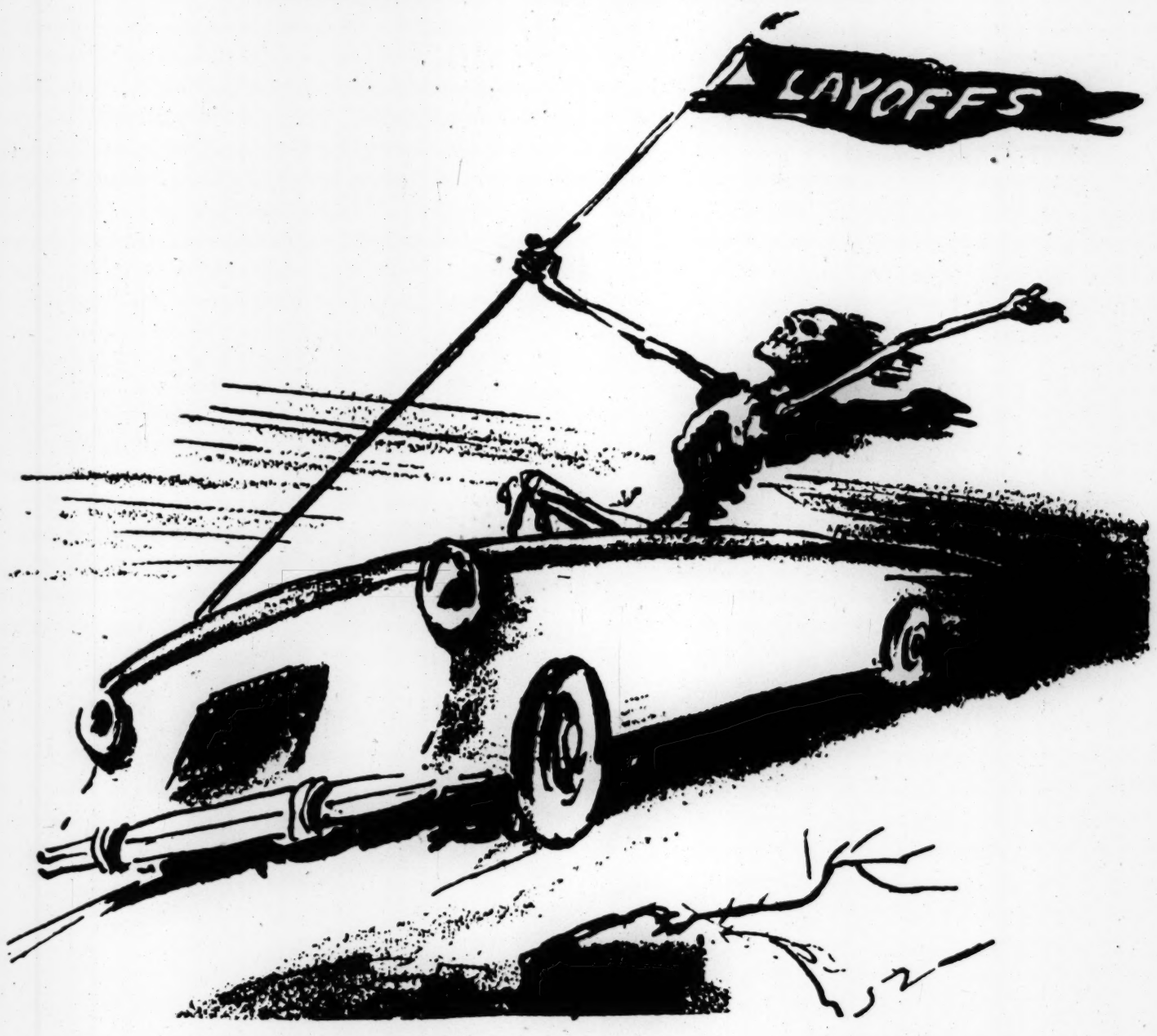
CONSIDER: man, in unlock-

(Continued on Page 12)

AMERICA'S ROAD TO SOCIALISM

In pursuance of an arrangement between this paper and the Communist Party, four pages are devoted to a discussion of the past and perspectives of the American Left. See Pages 7-10.

ROLLING READJUSTMENT



NEWS ITEM: Treasury Secretary George Humphrey said the economy is "proceding in a satisfactory way." He described the lay-offs in the automobile industry as "a rolling readjustment."

Walkout Slated June 30 Unless Terms Are Met

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICA'S STEEL industry employing 650,000 workers will be shut down by a strike at midnight, June 30, unless the steel corporations come through with acceptable terms in the week still left. The 175-man Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America, after rejecting the offer of the corporations and authorizing a strike, scattered homeward to prepare for the walkout.

From all indications at this writing, the steel companies count on a strike. Sheel users have built up tremendous stockpiles in recent months spurred by reports a strike is likely and that steel prices, as always, will go up steeply after a settlement. Also, because of the tremendous stockpiles, the industry figures on a big drop in steel operations in the months ahead. The companies also believe they need a strike to "justify" in the public eye, the big price boost they are planning to slap on steel after a settlement.

But the really big objective of the steel corporations, for which they have long been preparing, is a five-year, no-strike, no-wage reopener contract like the one already imposed on the electrical industry.

★

THE UNITED Steelworkers of America noting an 11 percent rise in productivity and the huge profits, flatly rejected the terms offered and especially the five-year idea. David J. McDonald, president of the USA, said the proposal of the steel companies is a "reflection of Boulwareism." R. L. Boulware, vice-president of General Electric, in charge of labor relations, set the five-year example when he put over the idea in negotiations with the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) last year.

In that agreement the electrical workers are limited to an annual three percent raise for five years, with the contract frozen and no right to strike for any reason. Westinghouse Electric, GE's major rival, was so determined to get the same advantage tha its employes were forced to strike for five months and still the company remained unmoved from its demand for a five-year pac. The original move for a five-year pact was proposed by the auto companies last spring, but they were held down to a three-year pact.

The close interlocking between the steel interests and the

(Continued on Page 13)

Michigan Asks US Aid to Jobless

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Michigan communities representing more than 55 percent of the state's population have called on the state legislature to join with the United Automobile Workers in a program of unemployment relief. Their action came during recent days as the number of jobless in the state soared above the 200,000 mark and automobile manufacturers scheduled a 58 percent cutback for the third quarter of this year.

Gov. Mennen Williams estimated Michigan jobless will reach 280,000 by August.

UAW officials said that the total of automobile workers unemployed in seven states is now 200,000. In the farm equipment industry, a new wave of layoffs involving about 2,500 was scheduled at the International Harvester plants in Illinois and Iowa during June. It is estimated that 17,000 have already been laid off by five major firms. Minneapolis-Moline has closed down some plants and curtailed others. J. I. Case will shut down its Rock Island foundry and close its entire Burlington plant in the fall.

A "task force" of mayors of a number of Michigan cities as well as Toledo, Milwaukee and South Bend, and including Gov. Williams and top UAW leaders will shortly visit Washington to place their demands for relief before the White House and Congressional leaders.

★

MEANWHILE a special session of the Michigan legislature is debating proposals by Gov. Williams to increase unemployment compensation to an average of $56 a week compared to its present $33.50, and to cover 39 weeks instead of the present 26.

The "task force" originated in a conference of 42 mayors with UAW representatives. It will demand improvement in federal unemployment compensation procedures, a moratorium on home mortgages for laid-off workers, raising individual income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 for each dependent, and immediate launching of public works programs, such as highway, school and hospital construction.

Colonial Workers Cherish Their Newspapers

SADLY and anxiously we're forced to report that our reluctant "plea of financial desperation" of last week brought only a modest response. We wrote then that the efforts of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press to raise $100,000 to help finance publication of The Worker and Daily Worker had thus far yielded only $55,000, and this made the going very rough for us.

Only about $3,000 came in as a result, and we need $5,000 a week for the next eight weeks. So a crisis situation has become even more critical. We're looking to our readers and supporters everywhere to help us out of the immediate hole.

Send your contributions to: Emergency Committee for a Free Press 575 Sixth Ave., New York City. Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

There was a remarkably apt colum in last Tuesday's Daily Worker by our Puerto Rican contributor, Jesus Colon. He wrote movingly about what a pamphlet, a book, a newspaper means to the workers and impoverished peasants of Latin America.

"A workingclass paper or book is read and passed along until the cheap material in which these articles are usually printed starts tearing itself into all kinds of crazy angles and the printed word just disappears from what is left of the paper," Colon wrote.

"The way in which the workingclass and the people in general read and support their papers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is something we have to admire. They have very little, and a great deal of that very little is given to their paper."

"Take, for example, El Siglo—The Century—the great Chilean workingclass daily paper. The Chilean workers and peasants, as well as a great part of the Chilean middle class, feel that

(Continued on Page 13)

Harriman Drive Falters; Adlai-Estes Ticket Hinted

GOV. AVERILL HARRIMAN of New York stepped up his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination last week but all developments favored Adlai Stevenson.

• Item. Harriman's earlier claim to be the most zealous battler for civil rights was compromised by revelations that his backers have been trying to convince Dixiecrats that the New York governor is really "moderate" on the issue;

• Item. Sen. Estes Kefauver rejected proposals that he join Harriman in a "stop Stevenson" bloc and thereby heightened speculation that he may seek or accept second place on a Stevenson ticket.

The revelations concerning Harriman's dickering with the Dixiecrats came suddenly with a statement from Oklahoma's Gov. Gary, newly-named chairman of the Harriman campaign committee, that he had received assurances from the New Yorker that his position on civil rights was one of "moderation."

When this news broke, Harriman hastily disavowed the word, contending it was a matter of "semantics." But he expressed pleasure that Gary had accepted chairmanship of his campaign committee and angrily attacked those who thought "this one question" of civil rights should dominate the campaign.

The furor over this incident hadn't died when it was learned that Carmen DeSapio, Harriman's chief backer, and New York Democrats identified with the governor's campaign, were pitching a party for Chairman Richards (D-SC) at Washington's Mayflower hotel. Invited besides Richards were a number of Dixiecrat Congressmen whom Harriman supporters were seeking to line up behind their candidate by assuring them he isn't as zealous on the issue as they believe.

★

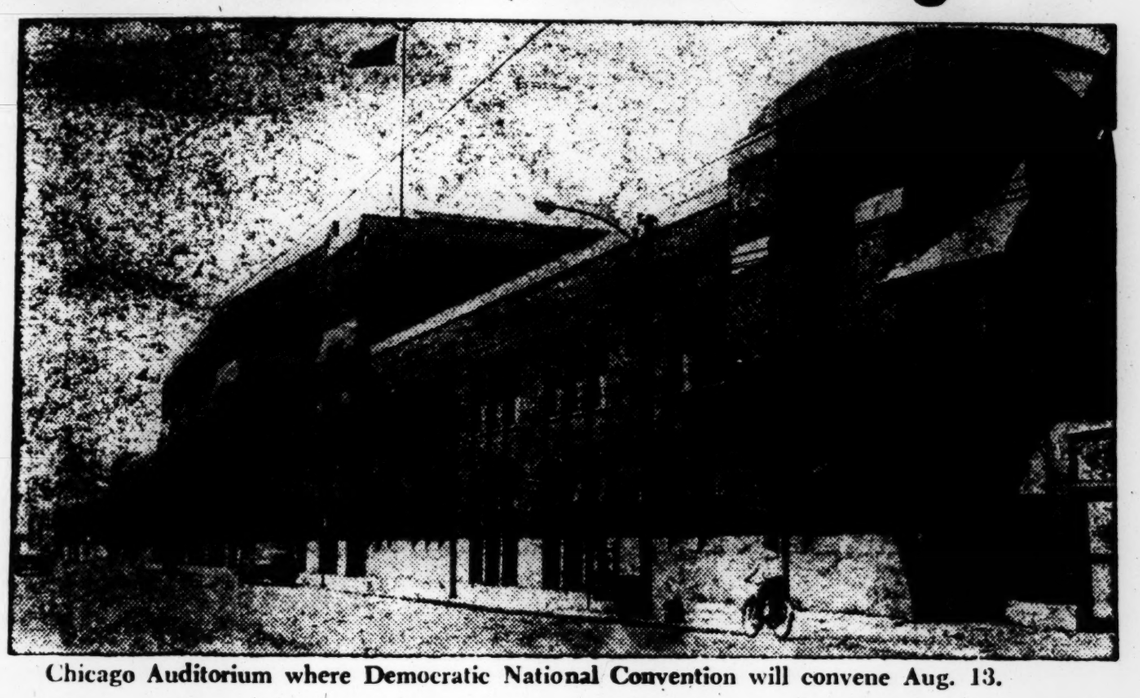
KEFAUVER made his approaches to Stevenson in a "Meet the Press" TV broadcast last Sunday. He said he had lost his head and made mistakes in the sharpness of his attacks on Stevenson. He would not join a "stop Stevenson" movement and if Adlai is nominated he will support him loyally.

The Tennessean's attitude aroused speculation that an agreement might be in the works for a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. If such an agreement was reached, Stevenson, with his present 500 votes and Kefauver's certain 175 votes, could be expected to achieve the nomination by the second ballot.

However both Stevenson and Kefauver headquarters denied a deal and Kefauver said he was not ready as yet to take himself out of the race for first place on the ticket.

Civil Rights Plank Is the Big Issue As Demo Platform Makers Meet Aug. 6

By ROB F. HALL



Chicago Auditorium where Democratic National Convention will convene Aug. 13.

THE crucial question which the platform committee of the Democratic National convention must answer is what the plank on civil rights shall say. But if the plans of Paul Butler, the party's national chairman, do not go awry, that question will be answered and the plank written long before the platform committee meets in Chicago on Aug. 6, a week prior to the convention proper.

Butler's idea is that the plank should go no further than the general principles enunciated in the 1952 platform, and any changes would be in the direction of making it even more general.

The 1952 plank pledged the party "to continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination" and listed its goals as equal opportunity for employment, security of persons, and voting equality "free from arbitrary restraint." It endorsed legislation "to secure these rights to every one."

By avoiding specific proposals for legislation to protect the right of Negroes to vote in the South and to prosecute racists who practice violence against Negro voters, and other legislation urgently needed, such as FEPC, Butler hopes to placate the conservative Southern wing and hold the Dixiecrats in line.

★

THE FREE-WHEELING and sometimes bitter controversy over the civil rights issue which has been raging for weeks now makes it extremely doubtful that Butler will get his wish. Any agreements reached prior to the opening of the platform committee hearings may very well prove untenable after testimony by representatives of Negro organizations, labor, ADA and even some state Democratic organizations.

Among the latter, a notable case is Michigan where the Democratic state convention instructed its delegates to Chicago to fight for a stiff civil rights plank including the very items which Butler wishes to exclude, viz;

1. Support and implementation of the Supreme Court decision on segregation and other violations of civil rights.
2. A Fair Employment Practice Commission.
3. An anti-poll tax law and a law against lynching.
4. A Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.
5. A permanent Federal Commission to appraise civil rights and recommend action.
6. Refusal to seat candidates whose elections were obtained by unconstitutional and illegal denial of the right to vote.
7. Appropriation of federal funds for education and housing with the provision that segregation be ended in these fields.

★

THE MICHIGAN Democrats also named Rep. Charles Diggs, the state's Negro Congressman already identified with the most militant struggle for Negro rights, as their representative on the national platform committee.

Illinois has designated Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill) vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, for a place on the platform committee. Although Dawson has expressed himself in favor of a statement of "general principle" as against specific demands, it's a safe bet he cannot ignore pressure from labor and Negro organizations.

Carmen DeSapio, New York state Democratic leader has asked Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) to represent the empire state on the platform committee. If this powerful spokesman for civil rights accepts the invitation, he will be an effective voice against Butler's stand-patism.

At its meeting early this month, the AFL-CIO executive council approved a number of planks, including one on civil rights, which its representatives will submit to the platform committee in Chicago.

Although their contents will not be made public until early in August, labor's insistence on a strong civil rights plank is well known. At the Michigan state CIO convention, President Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers was cheered when he declared that if the Democratic Party continues to sacrifice principle and program for a phony party unity, it will lose the 1956 elections.

★

EMIL MAZEY, UAW secretary-treasurer speaking before the same convention, denounced efforts of top Democrats to appease the Dixiecrats, declaring that labor delegates to the Democratic national convention should lead a fight "to drive the Dixiecrats out of the convention," not only because of their violation of Negro rights but also for their hostility to labor.

Paul Butler appeared at the convention a day after Mazey's blast and in his speech to the delegates argued that labor should make peace with the Dixiecrats. His plea being received in cold silence by the 900 delegates, he later elaborated his position to newsmen. Labor, he complained, is making civil rights the only issue.

★

ALL AFL-CIO UNIONS in the mid-west have been invited to send representatives to a five-state political action conference in Chicago July 16. The call is signed by James McDevitt and Jack Kroll, co-directors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Although the agenda seems mainly devoted to organizing support behind labor-picked candidates in the congressional campaigns, it is expected to discuss labor's position at the platform committee hearings.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Louisiana Kills Scab Law
• Fight Loyalty Firing

THE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" law in Louisiana is on the way out. The state senate and house of representatives have both approved repeal bills. Gov Earl Long is expected to okay the measure. The Louisiana AFL and CIO (now merged in one body) put up a big campaign to achieve this victory.

This is the first southern state to take this step. Back in 1947, Maine, New Hampshire and Delaware repealed previously adopted scab laws.

The Louisiana victory was preceded by labor victories in last year's primaries over sponsors of the state's "right-to-work legislation.

★

THE COMMUNICATIONS Workers Union convention, by a five-to-one majority, upheld an executive board decision to take to arbitration the case of a local union president on so-called security grounds. The member was fired for allegedly falsifying his ties with the Socialist Workers Party, which is on the so-called subversive list of the attorney general. A big floor fight preceded the vote. CWA president Joseph A. Bierne argued for the board ruling. The convention action was seen as a victory for civil liberties.

★

THE AFL-CIO has given its ethical practices committee full authority to look into any evidence of corruption and racketeering in any union affiliated with the labor federation. The committee is also to draft a set of principles and guides for adoption by AFL-CIO to implement provisions in the federation's constitution on the issue.

★

WEST COAST TEAMSTERS

have won a clause in a new local contract which provides for mobile pensions. Some 1,500 workers at Libby, McNeill & Libby Co. went back to work after a two-week strike with a clause in their pockets saying the company will pay 10 cents an hour for each worker into a pension fund to be administered by the Union. Pension credits will accumulate for the individual worker if he shifts from job to job under the jurisdiction of the Western Conference of the Teamsters. This has been set as a major goal for the 300,000 Teamsters members in the West.

Your Money and Your Life

Texaco Gets Trinidad Oil

By Labor Research Association

WHILE the Canadian government was ramming through Parliament the controversial sellout of the Trans-Canada Pipeline (see our column of May 27), a similar storm was breaking in England.

The British-owned Trinidad Oil Co. announced the proposed sale of its stock to the Texas Co. The sale was strongly opposed by right-wing Conservatives, the Labor Party, and the Communist Party, although for different reasons. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express proclaimed: "It is British oil and it must stay British. If (the govt.) consents to the sale of this imperial asset on any condition at all, it is curtains for the Tory Party."

But after a week of banner headlines and parliamentary declamations, the British Cabinet approved the deal—most likely by pre-arrangement with the buyers and sellers. Let's see what it means to the various interests involved:

1. To the owners of Trinidad Oil: These Britishers, in the lower ranks of the international oil cartel, stand to make a $90 million killing from Texaco's offer of double the market price for their shares. And they escape from a box, even more restrictive than that of forcing smaller oil companies in this country to sell out.

Trinidad's oil output has increased not much more than 50 percent since before World War II, in contrast to the tripling and quadrupling of production by the Big Seven of the International Oil Cartel, especially the five large U. S. companies. Trinidad Oil lacks the immense financial resources needed to develop rapidly its oil reserves on the island of Trinidad and in Canada. And it does not have ready access to oil field equipment and pipe, largely a U. S. monopoly.

Already Trinidad Oil refines more South American (dollar) crude than Trinidad crude, and its sales in England are through the Regent Oil Co., jointly owned with Caltex—a Texaco Standard Oil combination.

2. To Britain: First a severe loss in tax revenue. When Trinidad Oil is changed to an American subsidiary, it becomes subject to the "giveway" tax rates on oil companies inserted into our tax laws by Congress. Second, an immediate easing, but a long-run further strain, on the shaky British dollar balances. But this can be lost in less than a decade by payment of dollars for additional Texaco oil coming into Britain. Despite "arrangements" of the U. S. oil companies with the British government to take part payment in British currency (pound sterling)

(Continued on Page 13)

In And Out of Movies and TV

David Platt is away on vacation. When he returns he will resume this column. In this issue, Elizabeth Lawson is guest columnist.

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

IN ALL the countries of the world—with the probable exception of the fascist states—we are this year witnessing tributes to Henrik Ibsen on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the playwright's death. His native country, Norway, has proclaimed an official Ibsen week.

Ibsen used the stage as a vehicle to present many social problems. In "A Doll's House," he, first among modern dramatists, put forward the major problem faced by women—their isolation from productive life and the resultant maiming of their character.

The story of the play can be quickly summarized. Nora, wife of Torvald Helmer, has borrowed from a money lender and for this purpose has forged her father's name. In the course of the play all her weaknesses come to light—her extravagance, her dishonesty, her tendency to spin fantastic yarns, her theatricality, her belief that as a pretty woman she is immune to punishment, her ignorance of all that goes on outside the walls of her home. She is the embodiment of reaction's ideal for woman even today, for beyond kitchen, church, and children, Nora knows and wishes to know nothing.

★

BUT EVENTS bring about a swift change in her character. The money lender threatens to expose her; she comes to see that her husband, whom she worshipped blindly, is interested only in presenting a respectable front to the world, no matter how flimsy that facade may be. Helmer wants his wife ignorant and helpless. "Only lean on me," he cries. "I will counsel you and guide you. I should be no true man if this very womanly helplessness did not make you doubly dear in my eyes." He refers to her as "at once his wife and his child," as a "bewildered, helpless darling."

In the midst of her difficulties Nora receives a visit from an old friend, Mrs. Linden, who has been forced to earn her own living. The contrast between the two women is striking, and the dramatist makes it clear that Mrs. Linden's independence, her direct experience of the workaday world, has made her honest, straightforward, and ready to face the consequences of her acts. In the end Nora, unable to make her husband understand or sympathize with her need for a life of her own and for independent activity and opinions, leaves him to find the answers for herself.

★

SUCH A PLAY could not have been written prior to the nineteenth century. In the latter part of that century, the development of industry in the Scandinavian countries brought into existence a growing army of women workers. Fields were opening for women outside the home; with growing opportunities women found new problems and new answers.

The play, which was translated into many languages, created a storm of controversy. William Archer wrote in his introduction to the American edition of 1906 that "Nora's startling 'declaration of independence' afforded such an inexhaustible theme for heated discussion, that at last it had to be formally barred at social gatherings."

Into this controversy the early Marxists were inevitably drawn. Paul Ernst, a member of the Social-Democratic Party who later withdrew from the Marxist movement, attacked Ibsen's treatment of the woman question. Another writer, Hermann Bahr, wrote a defense of Ibsen, and Ernst turned to Frederick Engels, hoping that Engels would join the anti-Ibsen chorus from the left, while the bourgeoisie attacked it from the right. This Engels declined to do; admitting the many weaknesses of Ibsen's dramas, he nevertheless declared that "they reflect a world where men are still possessed of character and initiative and the capacity for independent action." And Franz Mehring, a leading Social-Democrat, pointing out that in Ibsen's day a mass proletariat had not yet arisen, wrote: "For this reason the most revolutionary writer in Norwegian literature failed to find the key to the deepest problems of his time, so that Henrik Ibsen said: 'I am concerned with asking questions; answers I have none.' But Ibsen's way of putting his questions has made him a European writer of the first rank."

★

MEHRING continued: "In 'A Doll's House' Ibsen turns his searchlight upon the comfortable home of the philistine and pillories the falsity of the bourgeois money marriage. No longer does he veil the harsh truth. While he does not see any way of salvation, he does see the curse under which bourgeois society lives. While he does not yet understand the struggle of the oppressed class, he already understands the struggle of the oppressed sex. Nora is the pampered doll who plays with life and knows little more about it than a doll, until, brought into sharp conflict with life, she recognizes its crudeness and brutality and resolutely tears asunder the whole web of lies woven about her with its unnerving softness."

The performance of "A Doll's House" now running at the Greenwich Mews is an unusually exciting one, and people living in or near New York should see it before it closes on July 1. In my opinion, the play is as fresh today as when it was first published in Copenhagen in 1879, and struggles and advances of women since that time have made it more rather than less timely.

what's on

Sunday Brooklyn

WORKING-CLASS POLICY in the 1956 Elections, Sunday eve. 8 p.m. A symposium featuring Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers Party, Presidential candidate; W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished scholar and educator; David Goldway, executive secretary, Jefferson School; Clifford T. McAvoy, former ALP candidate. Sunrise Manor, 1638 Pitkin Ave. (IRT to Utica-Pitkin Ave. bus). Donation 50 cents unemployed; students FREE. Aus.: Brooklyn Compass Club.

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By Subway:
IRT: Flushing train to 69th St. (Fisk Av.) Stat. Walk north ½ block to 39th Av.
BMT: Astoria train to Queensboro Plaza. Change to IRT Flushing, then same as above.
IND: GG train to 65th St. Walk south 2 blocks to 39th Av.

Week's News in Brief

• To Probe Loyalty Program

THE HENNINGS Committee, whose full name is Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights promised full investigation of cases brought before it by former Sen. Harry Cain. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, in an about-face, has criticized and urged review of the government's loyalty program. One case to which he referred was that of economist William H. Taylor, smeared in many public hearings.

DIPLOMAT John Stewart Service was cleared in the U. S. Court of Appeals of charges that there was "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty; however the three judges upheld the government's right to fire him. Service, a career diplomat, was one of the first targets of Joe McCarthy in 1951, and was dismissed from his State Department job. He plans an appeal to the Supreme Court.

★

A LIBEL SUIT for one and a half million dolars has been filed by radio and TV comedy star John Henry Faulk, charging a plot to blacklist him in the industry as a pro-Communist. The suit names AWARE, Inc., a blacklisting publication for the industry; Lawrence A. Johnson, said to be a financial backer of the publication; and Vincent Hartnell, author of "Red Channels."

THE MIAMI chapter of the NAACP rejected the method of the boycott to end jimcrow on city buses. In a meeting of 400 NAACP members and Negro leaders last week, the group supported the filing of a Federal court suit challenging the constitutionality of segregated buses. The resolution also asked the employment of Negro drivers. In Tallahassee, Fla., the local bus company suspended operations because of a boycott by Negroes begun May 28.

HOUSING for Negroes and other minorities will be st died in 24 research projects including such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, and other centers of Negro population to find or provide more adequate private housing for these groups, according to the Earl B. Schwulst, chairman of the Commission on Race and Housing which will conduct the survey. The Fund for the Republic has contributed $235,000 for the study.

★

THE TEXTILE WORKERS Union of America has asked for federal intervention to stop attacks on union organizers in the South. Union president William Pollack said police at Lyman, S. C. threatened eight TWUA representatives with arrest for trying to give out leaflets at a local plant.

★

THE TRANSPORT Workers Union has called on the bus drivers of Montgomery, Ala., and any other city or town where an anti-segregation campaign is being carried on, to refuse to cooperate with the employers' policies of segregation or discrimination. A resolution passed by the union's executive council blasted the White Citizens Councils and commended the courage, determination and maturity of the Negro people of Montgomery.

MERGER of the trade union movement's two major organizations among meat and packing workers was in the air as the Packinghouse Union convention was expected to approve unity plans with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. The Amalgamated unanimously approved merger two weeks ago. Official merger will probably take place sometime this fall at a joint convention. President Ralph Helstein of the UPWA predicted a $2 minimum wage in the industry "in the forseeable future" resulting from merger.

AN INJUNCTION to stop segregation on buses in Montgomery, Ala., was issued by a 3-judge Federal Court. The injunction, however, was suspended for ten days to allow city and state attorneys to appeal to the Supreme Court. This is the latest move in the six-month-old effort of Negroes in Montgomery to end jimcrow on city buses; Negroes have carried on a boycott of buses over this period.

T. S. Eliot Better

LONDON. — I. S. Eliot, American-born poet and playwright, is "feeling better" after he suffered a heart attack while crossing the Atlantic last week, it was announced.

Appeals Court to Get Sobell Plea for Trial

Morton Sobell's petition for a new trial, based on the charge that prosecutors in his original trial "knowingly and wilfully" used perjured testimony against him, will be carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals this week or next, his family announced.

Sobell's lawyers — Frank Donner, Marshall Perlin and Arthur Kinoy of New York and Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco — are moving to overrule Judge Irving Kaufman, who last week rejected the motion for a new trial.

Kaufman, who presided at the trial which sent the Rosenbergs to the electric chair and Sobell to a 30-year term in Alcatraz, said in an opinion echoing his earlier one, that moves for Sobell's freedom were intended "to embarrass and injure our courts and our country."

He said the appeal for a re-trial was "entirely devoid of merit . . . the prisoner is entitled to no relief."

The motion for a new trial for Sobell was based on evidence, unearthed since the old trial, that:

• Both the prosecutors Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn visited Mexico after Sobell was kidnapped there, but before his trial, and were fully aware that he was snatched, not deported from Mexico;

• That although they knew the Mexican government had nothing to do with the kidnapping and forced ejection of Sobell, they nevertheless told the jury he had been deported.

Kaufman said "I find it hard to believe that a man who was seized and blackjacked as he claims would not have immediately shouted out this injustice to the world instead of holding back this story as a sort of trump card."

The whole story of Sobell's abduction was spelled out before Kaufman himself, in a motion for an arrested judgment before Sobell was sentenced, and was embodied in every appeal to higher courts.

But the issue in this motion is not the fact that he had been kidnapped — that was known from the start—but that the prosecutors in the "atom-spy" trial engineered a fraud on the jury. This issue Kaufman left untouched.

TRIAL

(Continued from Page 5)

as the official position of the party.

"My understanding is that the Communist Party has always been opposed to any plotting by small groups, to conspiracies and force and violence," Charney testified.

He pointed out that this position was enunciated more than 100 years ago by Karl Marx in the "Communist Manifesto."

The defense is scheduled to continue presenting its case Monday in the U.S. Courthouse as the trial enters its 12th week.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE
to
JACK GOLDMAN
MONDAY, JUNE 25—6:30 P. M.
Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48 St., N. Y.
Jack Goldman Memorial Committee

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
SPECIAL DEALER Cost sale on our 1956 TV Floor Models, including RCA, Dumont, Zenith, G.E. and Admiral. Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave., (13th & 14th Sts.) One hour free parking or two tokens.

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NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1956

It Seems to Me

By CHARLES NUSSER

THIS IS NOT a book review. As a matter o fact I haven't even finished reading the book yet. Of course, that's no reason for ruling this out as a book review. Many reviewers for the capitalist papers write reviews (especially if it's a progressive book) without reading all of it. Sometimes, after reading their reviews you wonder if they read any of it!

But even though I haven't finished the book I feel compelled to call it to the attention of our readers, because the book I've been reading is in many ways unique.

I am referring to Gil Green's new book, written while he was a fugitive from injustice, "The Enemy Forgotten." The thing that has impressed me most so far, in the one hundred or so odd pages that I've read, is the complete absence of dogmatism and cliches. Another thing that has affected me greatly is the use of facts, figures, quotes from conservative sources. There is scarcely a page without such quotations to prove a point the author wants to make.

Gil Green, as you no doubt know, is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and he is now serving a three-year prison sentence for "contempt"—plus his original five-year term under a Smith Act conviction. A foreword by the author ends with these words:

"With the completion of this book the author is leaving for a period of enforced absence and silence. How long that period will be the reader will be able to determin more than the author."

It is a commentary on the times we live in when a man who can write about America, its hopes, its fears, its people as Gil Green does, is an inmate of a prison cell.

"The Enemy Forgotten," I believe from what I've read so far, is something new for the American left. It is a down to earth book, based on America, enriched by numerous allusions to American history, and above all written in a lively, interesting, lucid style.

But get the book and read it yourself. Vacation time is fast approaching. Take it with you to read and relax with whether you go to the mountains, the sea shore or stay at home. See if you don't agree "The Enemy Forgotten" represents a new fresh approach for Marxist writers.

★

P.S. You can obtain a copy of "The Enemy Forgotten" by sending a check or money order for $2.50 to Modern Book Distributors, P.O. Box 8133, Clinton Hill Station, Newark 8, N.J.

N.J. CONGRESSMEN SIGN RIGHTS PETITION—CIO ASKS DELEGATES TO BOTH CONVENTIONS TO SUPPORT SIX CIVIL RIGHTS MEASURES

WASHINGTON.—New Jersey's 14 man Congressional delegation have all signed the petition aimed at a House vote on civil rights. Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-5th CD) signed the petition last week making it unanimous. His signature was number 133 on the petition which requires 218 signatures to force the legislation from the House Rules Committee.

And Jersey delegates to both major party conventions were urged to guarantee a fight for inclusion of six civil rights pledges in the party platforms. The request was made by Arthur Chapin, human relations director of the State CIO Council, to GOP state chairman Samuel Bodine and Democratic state chairman George Brunner.

The six issues listed by Chapin were employment, housing, registration and voting, education, public accommodations and the filibuster.

The CIO leader said "Equality of job opportunity remains the number one problem confronting colored Americans today," and he urged passage of a Federal Fair Employment Act. On housing he called for a guarantee that the Federal Housing Administration deny funds for segregated housing, and he urged the platforms contain a section "to abolish the poll taxes, and to safeguard the rights of American citizens to vote."

Both parties were asked to "wipe out the last vestige of segregated education in this country," and to "strongly oppose the continuation of color discrimination in public accommodations."

Senate Rule 22 was described as the "biggest single stumbling block in the way of progress for colored Americans." This is the rule that permits unlimited filibustering in the Senate. Both platforms should contain pledges to vote to change the rule and curb filibustering Chapin said.

WILLIAMS HITS AT SOUTHERN MANIFESTO

Congressman Williams (D-6 CD), in a speech on the House floor, took issue with the white supremacy Manifesto presented by a couple of Republicans and about 100 Southern Democrats last March. Williams said the manifesto had the echo of "nullification," the doctrine advocated before the Civil War.

"Surely the Constitution is and was intended to be adaptable to the various social structures such as public education which the advancing times have brought into existence," Williams said.

"BRAVE ACTION" URGED

The 82nd annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, held last month, endorsed a declaration of Bishop Benjamin Washburn that it take "brave action" to end segregation. The convention resolved:

". . . that we express our moral support for those Christian groups seeking a greater measure of racial integration . . . and endeavor ourselves to strive for the elimination of all forms of discrimination and segregation within our own diocese, parishes and communities."

EDITOR HONORED

Wayne McMurray, editor of the Asbury Park Press, was presented the "Citizen of the Year" by the Monmouth County Cotillion Committee. McMurray's paper launched a campaign to raise funds to pay the fine of Reverend Martin Luther King, Montgomery bus boycott leader. Over $1,500 was raised.

Methodists Critical of Dulles, Ask Foreign Aid 'Without Strings'

BLOOMFIELD. — The 99th annual meeting of the Newark Methodist Conference, held here at Park Church this month, condemned "cold war and cold peace" as "pretty much the same thing." It approved a statement by its World Peace Commission saying it is "not enough for the Christian Church to think of peace as the absence of armed conflict."

The statement, presented by Rev. Curtis Gever, pastor Trinity Church, Newark, referred to some "unfortunate" utterances of Secretary Dulles, and chided him for his statement on the colony of Goa which "grievously offended the citizens of India." The conference voted to inform Prime Minister Nehru that they do not approve of the spirit or content of Dulles' statement.

The conference also opposed any cuts in foreign aid, and asked that all such aid be given for "non-military purposes" with "no political strings attached."

The conference declared it to be the "duty of the church" to go "beyond the ordinary selfish considerations of national well being and seek to lift the burden of ignorance, hunger, poverty and illness from the backs of people who know no other condition."

380,000 Await First Salk Shot

About 380,000 eligible Jersey children and pregnant women have not yet received their first Salk anti-polio vaccine shot—14 months after the serum was pronounced safe and effective. About 27 percent of those legally entitled to the innoculation — children under 15, and expectant mothers—are unvaccinated with the polio season just around the corner.

New Jersey has gotten 1,658,301 cc's (or shots) so far, but almost half has gone into commercial channels. The rest has been used by public clinics.

Of the state's 567 municipalities 411 have asked for and gotten vaccine for first innoculations at public clinics. The public clinic program has had the virulent opposition of the New Jersey Medical Society and its county affiliates. Some municipalities have been forced to "import" doctors from outside the county when the Medical Trust forbade doctors participation. In some cases vaccine had to be returned and clinics called off because of the Medical Society's ban. But many doctors, defying the ban, have cooperated in the free clinic program.

State Rent Control Ends June 30 Meyner Urges Legislature Act

TRENTON. — Gov. Meyner has announced that he would approve any special acts by the legislature enabling local communities to adopt rent control ordinances. Meyner said that he had suggested some time back that a general law be passed by the legislature legalizing local ordinances, but the GOP dominated legislature ignored his proposal.

State rent controls expire June 30th and numerous Jersey communities with housing shortages are taking action on a local basis. Landlords' organizations have vowed a fight in the courts to wipe out the last vestiges of controls despite the serious lack of rental units in such cities as Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Camden, Trenton and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the State CIO blasted Jersey realtors for fighting to end all controls. They have a "vested interest in raising rents and evicting tenants" charged CIO president Paul Krebs.

Gov. Meyner signed the bill enabling judges to stay evictions up to six months in housing now subject to state controls. He said, however, that the bill did not take the place of a rent control program which was the responsibility of the legislature.

The Tenants' Protective Association called on the legislature to authorize judges to grant six-month eviction stays in all counties, and not limit it only to areas now under state controls. Melvin Boyd, president of association, blamed the limitation on the State Senate, and said: "the Republican-controlled Senate will have to accept the full responsibility for whatever happens in the coming November election." He also hit out at the GOP caucus system which prevented rent control legislation from coming to the assembly floor eevn though sufficient votes existed to pass it.

Assemblywoman Florence Dwyer informed a tenants group in Elizabeth that she would present petitions from Union county communities who want to continue rent control, to the last session of the legislature on June 28th. The assemblywoman said she would invite the other members of the Union county assembly delegation to meet with representatives of the Union County Council for Rent Control Legislation before the June 28th meeting of the legislature.

Mrs. Dwyer's action was somewhat of an about face. Previously she had refrained from supporting rent control legislation. She will be a candidate this November for Democrat Harrison William's 6th CD seat in Congress.

Welcome Sid!

Reception and Welcome Home Party

in honor of

SID STEIN

(Smith Act Defendant—Former Chairman New Jersey Communist Party).

FRIDAY EVENING
JUNE 29

•

Jefferson School
Sixth Ave. and 16th St.
New York City
Donation $1.00

Shop Talk

CIO Conference

Jersey CIO leaders will meet June 24 in Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., for a three day conference on trade union problems. The conference is expected to hear State Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman, Victor Reuther of the UAW, Robert Oliver of the AFL-CIO legislative committee and others.

Westinghouse Vote

IUE Local 456, Westinghouse Jersey City, has petitioned the NLRB for an election. About 900 production workers, who recently left District 4, UE, are involved. Most employers holding contracts with deflecting UE locals transferred the agreements to IUE when the workers changed over, but the Westinghouse corporation insists on an election.

Labor Briefs

Workers at Linden GM got special Worker supplement on the 20 year history of the UAW last week.

Senator Lance (Rep-Hunterdon) and Assemblyman Meloni, CIO leader, (Dem - Camden) debated merits of the N.J. Public Utility Anti-Strike Law last Sunday on TV . . . . UE local at Ingersoll-Rand, Phillipsburg, voted to delay action on affiliation pending further study . . . . 1,000 Congoleum-Nairn workers strike at Trenton plant because of speedup in anticipation of a shutdown . . . . Committee named by Essex Trades Council to explore possibility of building a hospital in the area . . . . UAW Local 731, representing 4,000 GM Ternstedt workers, to build $200,000 union headquarters near plant.

N.J. FREEDOM *of the* PRESS

PICNIC

All sports, swimming in Midvale's famous mountain water pool. Children's program. Entertainment. Special event: Essex challenges the world in softball.

CAMP MIDVALE

SUNDAY—JUNE 24

Admission $1.00

STEEL PREPARES FOR STRIKE

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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'Assignment: USA Commencement Address, 1956

By JOSEPH NORTH

I HAVE GLANCED through the speeches delivered at the commencement exercises, this June of 1956, and found that they contain less of pomp and platitude than those I remember which had more cliches than a dictionary has nouns.

The times, I believe, clamor for the forthright. Soul-searching is universal and for good reason, so the cliche is left in the corner like a drum with a gaping hole. Dr. Griswold of Yale seemed to be aware of the need to depart from the platitude when he said, "Year after year, these congregations hear the same exhortations, the same appeals to youth to sally forth, knight-errant, and slay the same old dragons in the same old sinful world."

All that needs to be said was not said, I feel. Please permit a man who respects as well as loves the Class of '56, to add a few sentiments, observations, of his own, something of this kind:

★

YOU WERE born in a world where one life was given to you to live. One life, only, and in a world that has beauty and majesty, and yet, as our own Thoreau said, most men lead lives of quiet desperation. That was true of his day, it is, in the main, true today.

I believe I understand Bruce Catton who spoke at Union College to say he has "neither inspiration or fright to offer you." But I do not believe he is right. Nor do I hold with him that your basic difficulties arise, "not because you were born in this deplorable century, but simply because you have been born into the middle of the human race."

The 20th Century has much in it to deplore, true: but there is much more in it that inspires. Nor is it misfortune to be born human. Unlike the old ditty I would rather be that than a fish. I cannot agree with Dr. Catton's unspoken judgement that the problem confronting man, this century, is essentially the same as that which loomed before our ancestors in all previous centuries.

★

OURS IS THE century of decision, and the time is now. Man can become god-like on earth, if man survives. He has forged the key to unlock matter. Soon he can make the dead, inflexible rock bend and melt into fuel, give fire, spout energy inexhaustibly, as the California scientists attest. He can already move mountains and make flowers grow on the desert.

And he can destroy all of life on earth.

What he will do depends in large part on you, Class of '56. The life of quiet desperation can lead us to the roaring cataclysm. Man's greatest enemy today is apathy, indifference to the elements of fright or inspiration that lie everywhere around us.

★

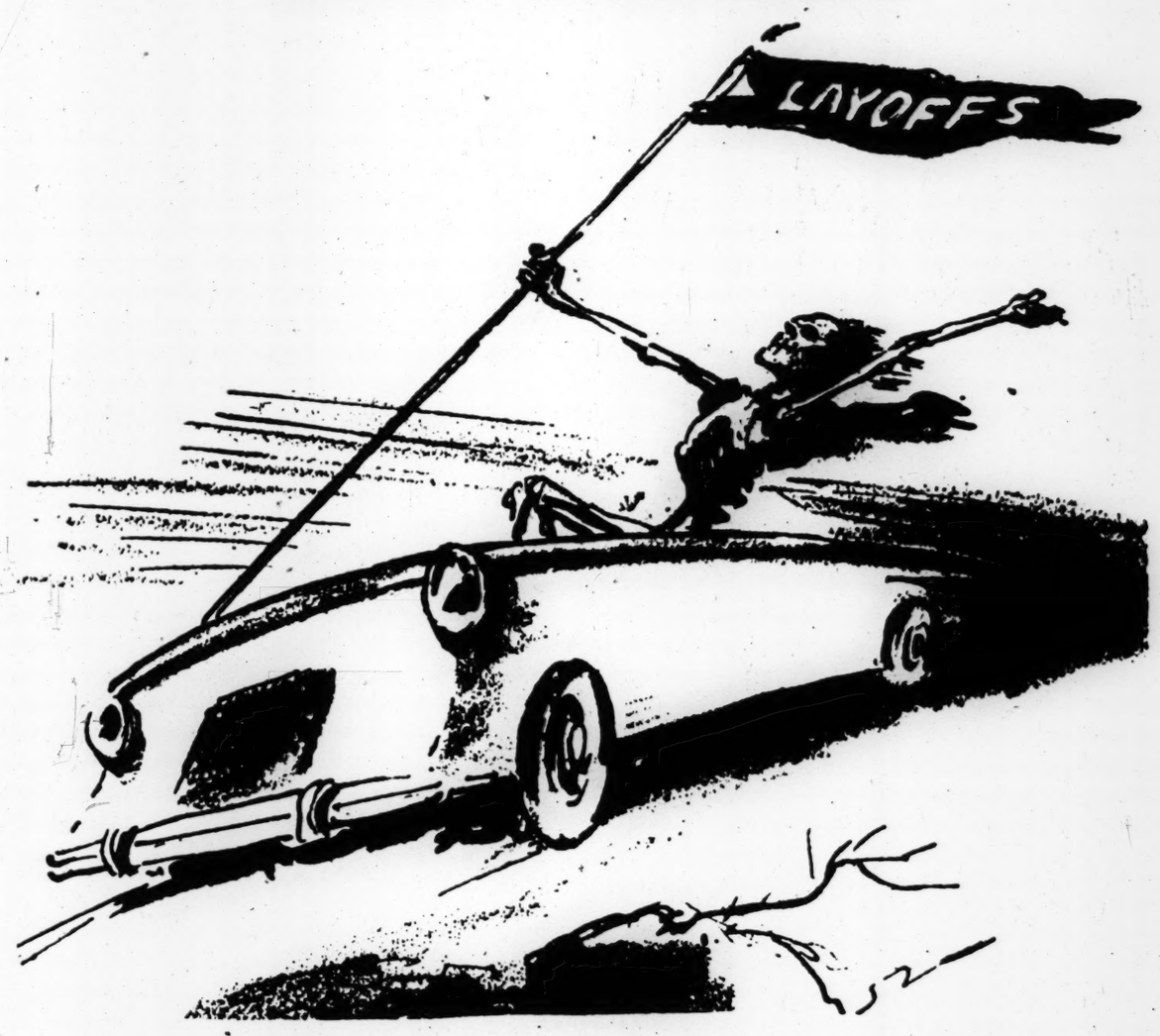
CONSIDER: man, in unlock-

(Continued on Page 12)

AMERICA'S ROAD TO SOCIALISM

In pursuance of an arrangement between this paper and the Communist Party, four pages are devoted to a discussion of the past and perspectives of the American Left. See Pages 7-10.

ROLLING READJUSTMENT



NEWS ITEM: Treasury Secretary George Humphrey said the economy is "proceding in a satisfactory way." He described the lay-offs in the automobile industry as "a rolling readjustment."

Walkout Slated June 30 Unless Terms Are Met

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICA'S STEEL industry employing 650,000 workers will be shut down by a strike at midnight, June 30, unless the steel corporations come through with acceptable terms in the week still left. The 175-man Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America, after rejecting the offer of the corporations and authorizing a strike, scattered homeward to prepare for the walkout.

From all indications at this writing, the steel companies count on a strike. Sheel users have built up tremendous stockpiles in recent months spurred by reports a strike is likely and that steel prices, as always, will go up steeply after a settlement. Also, because of the tremendous stockpiles, the industry figures on a big drop in steel operations in the months ahead. The companies also believe they need a strike to "justify" in the public eye, the big price boost they are planning to slap on steel after a settlement.

But the really big objective of the steel corporations, for which they have long been preparing, is a five-year, no-strike, no-wage reopener contract like the one already imposed on the electrical industry.

★

THE UNITED Steelworkers of America noting an 11 percent rise in productivity and the huge profits, flatly rejected the terms offered and especially the five-year idea. David J. McDonald, president of the USA, said the proposal of the steel companies is a "reflection of Boulwareism." R. L. Boulware, vice-president of General Electric, in charge of labor relations, set the five-year example when he put over the idea in negotiations with the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) last year.

In that agreement the electrical workers are limited to an annual three percent raise for five years, with the contract frozen and no right to strike for any reason. Westinghouse Electric, GE's major rival, was so determined to get the same advantage tha its employes were forced to strike for five months and still the company remained unmoved from its demand for a five-year pac. The original move for a five-year pact was proposed by the auto companies last spring, but they were held down to a three-year pact.

The close interlocking between the steel interests and the

(Continued on Page 13)

Michigan Asks US Aid to Jobless

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Michigan communities representing more than 55 percent of the state's population have called on the state legislature to join with the United Automobile Workers in a program of unemployment relief. Their action came during recent days as the number of jobless in the state soared above the 200,000 mark and automobile manufacturers scheduled a 58 percent cutback for the third quarter of this year.

Gov. Mennen Williams estimated Michigan jobless will reach 280,000 by August.

UAW officials said that the total of automobile workers unemployed in seven states is now 200,000. In the farm equipment industry, a new wave of layoffs involving about 2,500 was scheduled at the International Harvester plants in Illinois and Iowa during June. It is estimated that 17,000 have already been laid off by five major firms. Minneapolis-Moline has closed down some plants and curtailed others. J. I. Case will shut down its Rock Island foundry and close its entire Burlington plant in the fall.

A "task force" of mayors of a number of Michigan cities as well as Toledo, Milwaukee and South Bend, and including Gov. Williams and top UAW leaders will shortly visit Washington to place their demands for relief before the White House and Congressional leaders.

★

MEANWHILE a special session of the Michigan legislature is debating proposals by Gov. Williams to increase unemployment compensation to an average of $56 a week compared to its present $33.50, and to cover 39 weeks instead of the present 26.

The "task force" originated in a conference of 42 mayors with UAW representatives. It will demand improvement in federal unemployment compensation procedures, a moratorium on home mortgages for laid-off workers, raising individual income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 for each dependent, and immediate launching of public works programs, such as highway, school and hospital construction.

Colonial Workers Cherish Their Newspapers

SADLY and anxiously we're forced to report that our reluctant "plea of financial desperation" of last week brought only a modest response. We wrote then that the efforts of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press to raise $100,000 to help finance publication of The Worker and Daily Worker had thus far yielded only $55,000, and this made the going very rough for us.

Only about $3,000 came in as a result, and we need $5,000 a week for the next eight weeks. So a crisis situation has become even more critical. We're looking to our readers and supporters everywhere to help us out of the immediate hole.

Send your contributions to: Emergency Committee for a Free Press 575 Sixth Ave., New York City. Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

There was a remarkably apt colum in last Tuesday's Daily Worker by our Puerto Rican contributor, Jesus Colon. He wrote movingly about what a pamphlet, a book, a newspaper means to the workers and impoverished peasants of Latin America.

"A workingclass paper or book is read and passed along until the cheap material in which these articles are usually printed starts tearing itself into all kinds of crazy angles and the printed word just disappears from what is left of the paper," Colon wrote.

"The way in which the workingclass and the people in general read and support their papers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is something we have to admire. They have very little, and a great deal of that very little is given to their paper."

"Take, for example, El Siglo—The Century—the great Chilean workingclass daily paper. The Chilean workers and peasants, as well as a great part of the Chilean middle class, feel that

(Continued on Page 13)

Harriman Drive Falters; Adlai-Estes Ticket Hinted

GOV. AVERILL HARRIMAN of New York stepped up his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination last week but all developments favored Adlai Stevenson.

• **Item.** Harriman's earlier claim to be the most zealous battler for civil rights was compromised by revelations that his backers have been trying to convince Dixiecrats that the New York governor is really "moderate" on the issue;

• **Item.** Sen. Estes Kefauver rejected proposals that he join Harriman in a "stop Stevenson" bloc and thereby heightened speculation that he may seek or accept second place on a Stevenson ticket.

The revelations concerning Harriman's dickering with the Dixiecrats came suddenly with a statement from Oklahoma's Gov. Gary, newly-named chairman of the Harriman campaign committee, that he had received assurances from the New Yorker that his position on civil rights was one of "moderation."

When this news broke, Harriman hastily disavowed the word, contending it was a matter of "semantics." But he expressed pleasure that Gary had accepted chairmanship of his campaign committee and angrily attacked those who thought "this one question" of civil rights should dominate the campaign.

The furor over this incident hadn't died when it was learned that Carmen DeSapio, Harriman's chief backer, and New York Democrats identified with the governor's campaign, were pitching a party for Chairman Richards (D-SC) at Washington's Mayflower hotel. Invited besides Richards were a number of Dixiecrat Congressmen whom Harriman supporters were seeking to line up behind their candidate by assuring them he isn't as zealous on the issue as they believe.

★

KEFAUVER made his approaches to Stevenson in a "Meet the Press" TV broadcast last Sunday. He said he had lost his head and made mistakes in the sharpness of his attacks on Stevenson. He would not join a "stop Stevenson" movement and if Adlai is nominated he will support him loyally.

The Tennessean's attitude aroused speculation that an agreement might be in the works for a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. If such an agreement was reached, Stevenson, with his present 500 votes and Kefauver's certain 175 votes, could be expected to achieve the nomination by the second ballot.

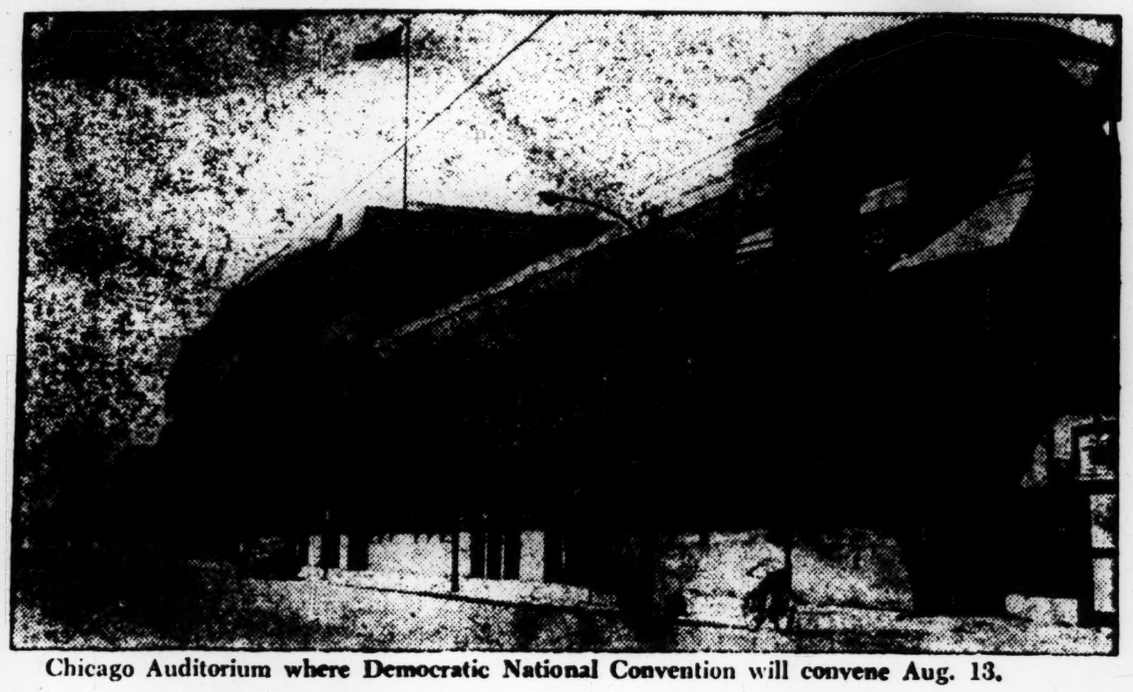
However both Stevenson and Kefauver headquarters denied a deal and Kefauver said he was not ready as yet to take himself out of the race for first place on the ticket.

Civil Rights Plank Is the Big Issue As Demo Platform Makers Meet Aug. 6

By ROB F. HALL

THE crucial question which the platform committee of the Democratic National convention must answer is what the plank on civil rights shall say. But if the plans of Paul Butler, the party's national chairman, do not go awry, that question will be answered and the plank written long before the platform committee meets in Chicago on Aug. 6, a week prior to the convention proper.

Butler's idea is that the plank should go no further than the general principles enunciated in the 1952 platform, and any changes would be in the direction of making it even more general.



Chicago Auditorium where Democratic National Convention will convene Aug. 13.

The 1952 plank pledged the party "to continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination" and listed its goals as equal opportunity for employment, security of persons, and voting equality "free from arbitrary restraint." It endorsed legislation "to secure these rights to every one."

By avoiding specific proposals for legislation to protect the right of Negroes to vote in the South and to prosecute racists who practice violence against Negro voters, and other legislation urgently needed, such as FEPC, Butler hopes to placate the conservative Southern wing and hold the Dixiecrats in line.

★

THE FREE-WHEELING and sometimes bitter controversy over the civil rights issue which has been raging for weeks now makes it extremely doubtful that Butler will get his wish. Any agreements reached prior to the opening of the platform committee hearings may very well prove untenable after testimony by representatives of Negro organizations, labor, ADA and even some state Democratic organizations.

Among the latter, a notable case is Michigan where the Democratic state convention instructed its delegates to Chicago to fight for a stiff civil rights plank including the very items which Butler wishes to exclude, viz;

1. Support and implementation of the Supreme Court decision on segregation and other violations of civil rights.
2. A Fair Employment Practice Commission.
3. An anti-poll tax law and a law against lynching.
4. A Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.
5. A permanent Federal Commission to appraise civil rights and recommend action.
6. Refusal to seat candidates whose elections were obtained by unconstitutional and illegal denial of the right to vote.
7. Appropriation of federal funds for education and housing with the provision that segregation be ended in these fields.

★

THE MICHIGAN Democrats also named Rep. Charles Diggs, the state's Negro Congressman already identified with the most militant struggle for Negro rights, as their representative on the national platform committee.

Illinois has designated Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill) vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, for a place on the platform committee. Although Dawson has expressed himself in favor of a statement of "general principle" as against specific demands, it's a safe bet he cannot ignore pressure from labor and Negro organizations.

Carmen DeSapio, New York state Democratic leader has asked Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) to represent the empire state on the platform committee. If this powerful spokesman for civil rights accepts the invitation, he will be an effective voice against Butler's stand-patism.

At its meeting early this month, the AFL-CIO executive council approved a number of planks, including one on civil rights, which its representatives will submit to the platform committee in Chicago.

Although their contents will not be made public until early in August, labor's insistence on a strong civil rights plank is well known. At the Michigan state CIO convention, President Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers was cheered when he declared that if the Democratic Party continues to sacrifice principle and program for a phony party unity, it will lose the 1956 elections.

★

EMIL MAZEY, UAW secretary-treasurer speaking before the same convention, denounced efforts of top Democrats to appease the Dixiecrats, declaring that labor delegates to the Democratic national convention should lead a fight "to drive the Dixiecrats out of the convention," not only because of their violation of Negro rights but also for their hostility to labor.

Paul Butler appeared at the convention a day after Mazey's blast and in his speech to the delegates argued that labor should make peace with the Dixiecrats. His plea being received in cold silence by the 900 delegates, he later elaborated his position to newsmen. Labor, he complained, is making civil rights the only issue.

★

ALL AFL-CIO UNIONS in the mid-west have been invited to send representatives to a five-state political action conference in Chicago July 16. The call is signed by James McDevitt and Jack Kroll, co-directors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Although the agenda seems mainly devoted to organizing support behind labor-picked candidates in the congressional campaigns, it is expected to discuss labor's position at the platform committee hearings.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Louisiana Kills Scab Law
• Fight Loyalty Firing

THE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" law in Louisiana is on the way out. The state senate and house of representatives have both approved repeal bills. Gov Earl Long is expected to okay the measure. The Louisiana AFL and CIO (now merged in one body) put up a big campaign to achieve this victory.

This is the first southern state to take this step. Back in 1947, Maine, New Hampshire and Delaware repealed previously adopted scab laws.

The Louisiana victory was preceded by labor victories in last year's primaries over sponsors of the state's "right-to-work legislation.

★

THE COMMUNICATIONS Workers Union convention, by a five-to-one majority, upheld an executive board decision to take to arbitration the case of a local union president on so-called security grounds. The member was fired for allegedly falsifying his ties with the Socialist Workers Party, which is on the so-called subversive list of the attorney general. A big floor fight preceded the vote. CWA president Joseph A. Bierne argued for the board ruling. The convention action was seen as a victory for civil liberties.

★

THE AFL-CIO has given its ethical practices committee full authority to look into any evidence of corruption and racketeering in any union affiliated with the labor federation. The committee is also to draft a set of principles and guides for adoption by AFL-CIO to implement provisions in the federation's constitution on the issue.

★

WEST COAST TEAMSTERS

have won a clause in a new local contract which provides for mobile pensions. Some 1,500 workers at Libby, McNeill & Libby Co. went back to work after a two-week strike with a clause in their pockets saying the company will pay 10 cents an hour for each worker into a pension fund to be administered by the Union. Pension credits will accumulate for the individual worker if he shifts from job to job under the jurisdiction of the Western Conference of the Teamsters. This has been set as a major goal for the 300,000 Teamster members in the West.

Your Money and Your Life

Texaco Gets Trinidad Oil

By Labor Research Association

WHILE the Canadian government was ramming through Parliament the controversial sellout of the Trans-Canada Pipeline (see our column of May 27), a similar storm was breaking in England.

The British-owned Trinidad Oil Co. announced the proposed sale of its stock to the Texas Co. The sale was strongly opposed by right-wing Conservatives, the Labor Party, and the Communist Party, although for different reasons. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express proclaimed: "It is British oil and it must stay British. If (the govt.) consents to the sale of this imperial asset on any condition at all, it is curtains for the Tory Party."

But after a week of banner headlines and parliamentary declamations, the British Cabinet approved the deal—most likely by pre-arrangement with the buyers and sellers. Let's see what it means to the various interests involved:

1. To the owners of Trinidad Oil: These Britishers, in the lower ranks of the international oil cartel, stand to make a $90 million killing from Texaco's offer of double the market price for their shares. And they escape from a box, even more restrictive than that of forcing smaller oil companies in this country to sell out.

Trinidad's oil output has increased not much more than 50 percent since before World War II, in contrast to the tripling and quadrupling of production by the Big Seven of the International Oil Cartel, especially the five large U. S. companies. Trinidad Oil lacks the immense financial resources needed to develop rapidly its oil reserves on the island of Trinidad and in Canada. And it does not have ready access to oil field equipment and pipe, largely a U. S. monopoly.

Already Trinidad Oil refines more South American (dollar) crude than Trinidad crude, and its sales in England are through the Regent Oil Co., jointly owned with Caltex—a Texaco Standard Oil combination.

2. To Britain: First a severe loss in tax revenue. When Trinidad Oil is changed to an American subsidiary, it becomes subject to the "giveway" tax rates on oil companies inserted into our tax laws by Congress. Second, an immediate easing, but a long-run further strain, on the shaky British dollar balances. But this can be lost in less than a decade by payment of dollars for additional Texaco oil coming into Britain. Despite "arrangements" of the U. S. oil companies with the British government to take part payment in British currency (pound sterling)

(Continued on Page 13)

Keystone Labor

Westinghouse Winces at Truth on Strike

TWO DELAWARE County Democratic leaders who won nomination in the last primaries on the Coalition slate have blasted Westinghouse Corp. for spreading lies about the strike in Lester—now going into its 36th week.

Charles J. Hepburn Jr., county party chairman, and James J. Connor, county minory commissioner, charged the company was creating a false impression that "hundreds and thousands" of workers were receiving rates up to $6 an hour.

In negotiations now going on between the union—Local 107, United Electrical Workers, and Westinghouse, union representatives have finally dragged the truth on this point out of the company: that only 157 employes earn over $1.60 an hour.

Hepburn and Connors said that the firm has "either misled the public or permitted it to be misled."

A spokesman for the company said that the Democrats are seeking to further their political ambitions by the statements of Hepburn and Connor.

Coal Miners' Employment Drops Heavily

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The 1955 report of the State Mine Department shows only 52,103 mine workers in the soft coal areas, the smallest since 1886. In the hard coal section there were 37,397 miners, the lowest number since 1870.

Soft coal produced was 85,000,000 tons compared to 135,000,000 tons in 1925 with 165,000 employes. Average production per employe reached 1,632 tons last year, just twice that in 1925.

Hard coal produced was 26,000,000 tons compared to more than 89,000,000 tons in 1920 with 149,000 employes. The average per employe was 694 tons compared to 6 tons in 1920.

Fatalities last year among soft-coal miners totalled 48 and 60 among those in hard coal. The hard coal fatalities were the most considering the production since 1917.

Reuther Is Main Speaker July 4th

PHILADELPHIANS on this July 4th are likely to get a change from the usual bill-of-fare in speechmaking. Instead of getting the main speech from the customary general or admiral they will hear from Walter Reuther, vice-president of the AFL-CIO and head of the United Auto Workers.

Dr. Jefferson A. Fordham, dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, made the announcement of Reuther's appearance at a meeting of the Independence Day Citizens Committee held in the Mayor's reception room.

Mayor Richardson Dilworth, honorary chairman of the Committee, said that Philadelphia, the birthplace of the nation, would be the center of the national celebration on July 4.

Correction

IN LAST WEEK'S appeal to the readers of the Penna. Edition of The Worker by Robert Dunn, for financial contributions, the mailing address was incorrectly listed.

Dunn, serving as treasurer for the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, addressed "a special and urgent plea" to our readers to "contribute generously and immediately to the Comimttee's fund drive so we can assist in keeping the Daily Worker and Worker publishing."

The correct mailing address for all contributions is: P.O. Box 4517, Philadelphia, Pa.

Berks County Labor Plays Host to Kids

PHILADELPHA. — "A major therat to civil liberties now looms in Congress," warns the Greater Philadelphia Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, referring to Senate Bill S. 3617 and its House duplicate—H. 10335.

These bills would explicitly give the state's power to enforce their own sedition laws, thus nullifying the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Nelson case. (Since the article was written the Senate bill has been approved by a vote of 7 to 2 and may be reported to the floor for a vote upon clearance by the Rules Committee.)

Passage of either of these bills, would, the ACLU states, "be a serious blow to civil liberties." The organization holds that it is better for the Federal government to handle all such matters than for the individual states.

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"A WHOLE SERIES of politically-motivated prosecutions by county authorities during the past several years, in which the county was finally reversed by higher courts," is, the civil liberties group contends, "proof that local authorities are apt to be careless of individual rights. . . . To allow the states to prosecute seditious activity is to permit the individual district attorneys of the 67 counties of Pennsylvania to institute individual prosecutions."

ACLU members, according to its June bulletin, "are encouraged to express their opposition on the bills to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee — Rep. Emanuel Celler. The three Pennsylvanians on that committee—Rep. Hugh D. Scott (Philadelphia), Rep. Francis Walter (Northampton, Carbon and Monroe counties), and Rep. James M. Quigley (York, Adams, and Cumberland counties) should, says the ACLU, hear from their constituents. All may be reached at the House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The national ACLU, the bulletin states, is planning to testify against the bills when the hearings are arranged in Washington.

Our Readers Forum

DAVE DAVIS COMMENTS ON WESTINGHOUSE ARTICLE

Editor of Penna. Worker:

I AM writing this letter to take issue with an article entitled "Lester Strikers Get Lift From Wide Support." The Daily Worker and particularly the Penna. Worker were the only newspapers that gave and continue to give support to the Lester strikers. I was therefore very much shocked and surprised when I read the contents of the above article. The impression one receives from reading it, is that the majority of the strikers are dejected, and that the strike is getting on their "nerves." This picture of the strike situation is contrary to the situation now prevailing in the strike.

Although the strike is now entering the ninth month, the feeling that strikes any non-striker who mingles with the strikers in their headquarters or on the picket line, is their ardent determination to carry on until they defeat the wage-cutting attack of the Westinghouse Corp. This was again demonstrated on Tuesday, June 5, when over 2,000 strikers attended an overflow union membership of Local No. 107 UE, and voted unanimously to refuse to go back to work under "slavery and surrender terms of the Company."

THIS MILITANT strike is receiving (deservedly so) the support of the entire trade union movement. However, the need due to the length of this struggle is naturally increasing. In the light of this fact, I believe particularly the Worker must focus its new stories on the militant fight being fought by these strikers in behalf of the entire labor movement, and the support they are receiving, rather than on the limited griping one might find in a strike of such long duration. I trust that the Pennsylvania Worker will give consideration to my remarks, in the continued coverage of this strike, and also in covering the coming struggles of labor in our state.

Fraternally yours,
DAVID DAVIS.

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'Real' News Would Help Win Strike, Says Westinghouse Lester Worker

By JOSEPH POSNER

LESTER, Pa.—The negotiating committee of Local 107, United Electrical Workers (UE), was due back at union headquarters in about a half hour, at 8 p.m. Today was Friday. Throughout the whole week and for that matter for three weeks before, too, the story had been the same: **from the bargaining table the company refuses to discuss anything else except its plan that would cut wages 20 percent.**

Perhaps today there would be some fresh news—better news. I sat down to wait.

A striker in the office, on his way out, stopped in the doorway to advise me: "If that's all you're waiting for, you might as well go home." Then he added: "You fellows are not writing up the real news of this strike, anyhow. The real news is how the company is lying. Notice that I say HOW the company is lying." His head with its shock of hair—more white than grey—moved sharply forward on the HOW.

To my puzzled look he answered: "Listen, I'm an old-timer ready to get my pension in another 8 months. This is the third Westinghouse strike I've been in. The first was in Pittsburgh, before the World War. The second was here, in 1947. Of course, the company in both of those strikes swore that it was impossible to raise wages, and that was a lie too. That was the kind of lie you expect from any employer—the kind the public is used to, and will tolerate.

"But in this strike, the company is using tricks so mean and low that no decent person would tolerate it, if he but only knew what's going on. If the newspapers played this up right, people would no more think of buying those Westinghouse fans and washers and what-have-you than they thought of using Japanese goods when Hirohito was lined up with Hitler."

I was taking notes as he spoke, and my serious attention evidently changed his mind about leaving. He moved back into the room and continued speaking:

"Mind you, I wouldn't hold it against any company for putting up a clean fight to get all the reasonable profits it can for its stockholders. But Westinghouse fights dirty. For eight months, the company has been spreading the story that all it wants is a fair day's work, and that the wages it offers are really higher than what we were getting, and we really want to go back on the company terms, but our union officials forbid us.

"Now if that was true, we'd be a bunch of no-good idiots, and I guess we'd deserve the short rations and misery this strike is causing so many of our families.

"That's what the company wants the public to believe about us."

I suggested that, judging from the way workers in other plants and people in the neighborhoods are continuing to support the strike with money and canned goods, it would seem that the newspaper publicity has not been too bad.

"You don't understand," he shot back. "It's true that wherever our relief committee goes, the help is generous, and that proves that the company isn't convincing anybody of its lies. But suppose the newspapers ran special articles and editorials like they do about the menace of Communism, and got people excited about this menace at Lester that is right here in our midst. How long do you think Westinghouse could stand up to this?"

At this point a member of the negotiating committee came into the office.

"Any news?" we asked.

The answer was: "Not a bit. The company won't budge, and we won't take that 20 percent wage cut."

PRR Policy Causes Unemployment

JOHNSTOWN.—State employment officials have warned that any further decrease in supply of hopper cars at the mines will result in a shortened work-week for miners.

The United Mine Workers Journal complains that despite freight rate increases the carriers continue to have serious car shortages that seriously cripple coal production.

President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union has also condemned the shortage. He pointed out that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has laid off 800 workers needed to repair these cars, thus further compounding the evil.

Boston Symphony Orchestra Will Play in Soviet Union

"What Philadelphia lost, Boston gained" might well be the title of this story.

Who is to blame for our City's loss may be a matter of dispute, but that it is a loss is indisputable.

After the signal honors rendered Philadelphia by the visits of the outstanding Soviet pianist Emil Gilels and violinist David Oistrakh, it was a natural, that our symphony orchestra should be chosen to pay a return visit to the Soviet Union. This was the more so in that both the artists had so highly praised the orchestra and its conductor—Eugene Ormandy.

However, at the last minute difficulties arose. The management of the group threatened to discharge several musicians, who, it said, had reached the "retirement" age. The Musicians union, which represents the orchestra members, objected. "So long as they can perform their parts, they play with us," was the ultimatum served on the management.

The result, anyhow, was that the Philadelphia Orchestra did not accept the offer to return the visit of the Soviet artist. Instead another great American group of musicians—the Boston Symphony Orchestra—has announced that it is "happy to include a visit to Russia" in its previously scheduled tour of western Europe this summer. It will give concerts in Moscow and Leningrad.

It Is With Deep Anger And Heartfelt Sorrow That We Mourn The Loss of THOMAS X. DOMBROWSKI And FRANK GRODZKI—Murdered on May 31.

A Group Of Polish-Americans in Philadelphia

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Address all correspondence to
ROBERT KLONSKY, Editor and Circulation Manager
P.O. Box 4517, Philadelphia, 31, Pa.
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1956

Charge Berks County GOP Slush Fund to Beat Rhodes

READING, Pa.—Charges that "a slush fund of at least $45,000" is being raised by the Berks County Republican Party to dfeat incumbent Congressman George M. Rhodes are given front-page headlines in the New Era, official weekly organ of the labor movement of this area.

Rhodes, who has served two terms and is a candidate for a third, has in all his campaigns received the endorsement of the unions throughout the district (14th). He was formerly president of the Reading Central Labor Union. He is one of the few leaders of Organized Labor ever elected to Congress and has a record of voting "right" on all Labor-endorsed legislation.

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A LETTER to potential contributors by the Republican high command revealed its intention to flood the county with expensive campaign propaganda, as in the 1952 elections. Then the reported expenditures by various Republican groups reached $54,000, although reliable estimates put the real total as in excess of $100,000.

Now, reports the New Era, "the same kind of campaign is shaping up. Unprecedented sums of money are being sought. . . Berks Republicans have access to large contributions from industrial leaders and executives, donations from persons operating on expense accounts and bonus arrangements, and many other sources."

Various forms of pressure to restrict Rhodes reaching the people are coming into play. Reading Radio Station WRAW has dropped the Congressman's weekly reports to his constituents from Washington, although it had run these as a "public service" during his two terms. The Station admitted it had been pressured to take the action,—which evidently came from Republican sources.

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IN HIS LAST report over WRAW, Rhodes explained that he did not blame the station management. "I realize the heavy pressure that has been put forth by the Republican organization and their financial supporters to silence me and prevent my reports from being made."

"This suppression," he warned, "is occurring all over the country. It is one of the greatest threats to American freedom and democracy. Big money and monopoly interests seek to silence all who differ or refuse to conform their thinking on social and ecenomic matters."

Two other Reading stations — WEEU and WHUM — have announced they will continue the Congressman's broadcasts until the end of the session. (WHUM on Saturdays at 6:15 P.M.; WEEU on Sundays at 10 P.M.)

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REPUBLICAN IRE against Rhodes was intensified by his recent speech in the House of Representatives wherein he castigated Howard Pyle, special assistant to President Eisenhower, as "intellectually dishonest" for having told a Reading audience several weeks ago that "Democrats like Rhodes are blocking the President in his 'efforts to help labor.'" Pyle is author of the wisecrack that "the right to suffer is one of the joys of a free economy!"

"No deception and double-talk," declared Rhodes, "can fool the American people into believing that the present Administration is a friend of the little fellow and a friend of the working man, as Pyle claimed. The record of handouts to Business is one that no amount of deception can hide."

New President of E. Pittsburgh Westinghouse Local Warns Company: Stop Pushing Us Around

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Warning the Westinghouse company to "stop trying to push the union around," president Paul Carmichael of IUE Local 601 at his installation in Booster Hall accused the corporation of a new method of harassing active unionists. This is to discharge them for personal activities or habits away from their work that are not to the management's liking. He said the local will fight such victimizations.

Carmichael declared there would be "a day of reckoning" for members of the union who had "played footsie" with the company during and after the strike. The warning was directed against a group of members who had organized the Westinghouse Employes Forum, which operated like a company union.

The new officers, he promised, would try to secure passage of legislation that would prevent the corporation from "arbitrarily" removing operations from Pennsylvania in order to escape state taxes, thus leaving the workers holding the bag in lost jobs and whole communities reduced to the "depressed area" status.

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AT THE SAME time he assured the company that the local would cooperate in its multi-million dollar campaign to regain markets lost during the bitter 156 - day struggle. This promise by the 10,000-member local is a "big factor in the outcome of that campaign," commented the Pittsburgh Press.

Dismissal by Justice Michael Musmanno of the State Supreme Court of the appeal by defeated candidates for a court-supervised recount of the ballots in the hotly contested union election had made possible the installation of Carmichael and his fellow officers. A committee of three IUE officials headed by Harry Block, president of IUE District 1 (Philadelphia) is to conduct an investigation of the election.

Pa. Machinists Endorse Clark

PHILADELPHIA. — The 10th Annual Convention of the State Council of Locals of the International Association of Machinists (IAM) held here recently endorsed Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator ex-Mayor Clark.

Delegates castigated Republican incumbent James Duff and President Eisenhower for neglecting their duties. The resolution passed condemned elected public officials "who spend their time on golf courses and in long Caribbean cruises."

Pennsylvania members of the union will be asked to contribute an hour's pay this month to the IAM political action campaign. According to William L. Blake, chairman of the organization's political committee in this state, a large part of the fund being collected will be used to support Labor-backed candidates in "marginal" districts.

Ex. U.S. Air Sec. Attacks Walter-McCarran Act

PHILADELPHIA. — Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of Air during the Korean War, in an address here at a memorial meeting in honor of the late Earl G. Harrison, former dean of the University of Pennsylvania law school condemned the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Act for its "racist" immigration quota standards, the "incredible" complexity of its regulations affecting foreign visitors to this country, and its "caste" treatment of naturalized citizens (as second-class versus the first class native-born).

Finletter characterized the violations of our Bill of Rights in the procedures for hearings under this law as "appalling" particularly the "faceless spying." He protested that "We might as well scrap the entire judicial system.

"It is terrible," he exclaimed, "that leaders in communities sit still. . . . The U. S. cannot furnish leadership to the free world unless we practice at home what we preach abroad," he emphasized.

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CONGRESSMAN Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R- NJ), declared there was considerable apathy in Congress on the question of amending the Act. Many Congressmen, he said, considered the law an improvement over the "hodge-podge" of legislation which existed before.

Moreover, not many Congressmen, he claimed, had districts in which there were many new immigrants coming in, so the injustices in the Act did not raise particular questions on which they had to act. He said there was a distinct fear of "undesirables" being dumped upon our shores should there be a "liberalizing" of the law.

The meeting was sponsored by the Philadelphia Citizens Committee on Immigration and Citizenship for the announced purpose of discussing the injustices of the Walter-McCarran Act. W. Thacher Longstreth, Republican candidate for Mayor last fall, presided.

Lehigh Labor in Political Unity

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — Lehigh County AFL and CIO leaders at a joint all-day session in the United Steelworkers hall here outlined plans for concentrating Labor's forces in the fall campaign, particularly behind John P. Fullam, Democratic nominee for Congress in the 8th District. In 1954 Fullam lost to Karl V. King, Republican, who is a big landowner by about 3,000 votes in a total of 127,000.

"Labor's future progress and the security of the individual union worker depends in large measure on the successful achievement of our political aims," declared Lehigh County Industrial Union Council President George Nejmeh, who presided at the morning session.

Hugh Mullen, Pennsylvania director for the new AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), warned that "too many labor leaders are sitting by watching Labor being injured by legislation, which, if continued, will legislate the union out of business."

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OTHER SPEAKERS were Mike Johnson, State AFL Educational Director; Prof. Helmut Golatz, of Penn State University.

The local COPE has been urging the County Commissioners to provide facilities for registering voters at the industrial plants, offices and stores. The only expenses to the county would be the wages of the registrars, since the unions will provide trucks offices for the traveling registrars.

PHILA. ACLU IN BLAST AGAINST SEDITION BILLS

READING.—Something new in labor history occurred here recently when the Berks County AFL-CIO played host to several hundred boys and girls from local orphanages at a night baseball game between the Reading Indians and the Albany, N.Y., Senators at the Municipal Stadium.

The labor movement, with the cooperation of a number of child-loving individuals, paid for the transportation to the park, the admission tickets and supplied the youngsters with concession coupons for their "eats."

Stimulated by the presence of the excited, happy kids, both teams put up a battle royal. The local players won 5 to 4, the deciding tally coming at the end of the ninth inning.

"For years," commented the New Era, the county's union weekly, "Organized Labor was of necessity preoccupied with economic battles to the exclusion of nearly everything else.

"Today, however, unions are an integral part of community life, as they should be. The 'treat' for Reading orphans at Reading's ballpark recently was an outstanding example of community service by Labor. . . .

"As workers' representatives participate in the functions of community organizations, many of the misapprehensions and distorted opinions by those outside of the labor movement are giving way to understanding . . . that workers, probably more than anyone else, have pride in their community because this is where most union members live and rear their families, spend their money and educate their children.

"A good trend has begun and we hope it will continue," the editorial concludes.

Germantown School Supt. Defends Jimcrow Schools

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES

PHILADELPHIA. — The superintendent of schools said, "I have nothing to hide or be ashamed of, I simply do not believe it would be a good idea to force the parents of one group to send their children to school with other kinds of children in order to accomplish what some people might call integration". . . and that he was "not so sure" that the board of education had any responsibility to maintain integration in public schools.

The man who spoke these words is superintendent of schools in . . . Georgia . . . Mississippi . . . Montgomery, Alabama???? No. He's from Philadelphia and his name is Dr. Edward Meyers, Superintendent of District Six Schools, which is Germantown.

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RECENT REPORTS on the public school system in Germantown indicates that certain schools have been "designated" for "Negro Students" and others for "white students." Irate residents of the community have sharply attacked the board of education for "condoning separate schools" in the area.

At a recent heated protest meeting held in Vernon Park scores of civic leaders took Dr. Meyers to tasks about his views on school integration.

In the explosive give and take discussion at the meeting Dr. Meyers, when queried, concerning the Supreme Court decision barring segregation in the nation's schools commented "That depends on your definition of segregation and integration."

Dr. Meyers at the meeting admitted that Germantown's Emlen Jr. High School is almost completely Negro and that Day Jr. High School is Jewish. The superintendent denied that there ever had been segregated schools in Pennsylvania.

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A DEMOCRATIC Committeewoman, Mrs. Ruth Miller from the 22nd Ward which is part of the area commented that she "definately disagrees" with Dr. Meyers and feels that it is "obvious that the school board has responsibility" for keeping Jimcrow out of the Philadelphia schools.

The outspoken Democratic Committeewoman also noted that both Emlen and Day Jr. High Schools are within walking distance of one another, but that Emlen had an enrollment of 90 percent Negro and Day enrollment was 90 percent Jewish.

She then blasted the school board for its regulating of Negro teachers to predominantly Negro schools, pointing up the fact that at the Emlen school a few Negro teachers had been hired but no Negroes at Day School.

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THE MEETING at Vernon Park was sponsored by the Religious Community Council of Stenton and The Emlen Federation of Civic Organizations—a five page report on segregation in the Germantown schools was presented to the audience.

First Local Level AFL-CIO Merger

BRISTOL, Pa.—The first local level merger of AFL and CIO central bodies east of the Mississippi will take place here June 30 when the Bucks County Industrial Union Council and the AFL Central Labor Union become the Bucks County Federation of Trades and Industrial Union Council. The new group will represent about 18,000 union men and women.

Officers and members of both the AFL and CIO in adjoining Lehigh County have been invited to attend the merger convention as visitors.